B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XIII NO. 266— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1925. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th Nov.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA * ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA * ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	10,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND. ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI ..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31st ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 64, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 43.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,279
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Early December	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926		
19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

11th Nov.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
11th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
*11th ,,	MADURA ..	Karachi direct.
13th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
14th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

*The "MADURA" (8975 Tons) is sailing as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday, the 13th November and has ample accommodation for local Passengers.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda	5973	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	6845	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Hataki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease

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50/52, Churchgate St., : : : : : : BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	London Agents:	
Hafizabad		

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital, ...	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHID,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 982.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

Lowest Rates of premium
Prompt Settlement of Claims
Liberal Policy conditions
Guaranteed Surrender Values

Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

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According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1851.

Insurance Funds over	Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed	Rs. 4,25,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—

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Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary.
253/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Apply for particulars to:—
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Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shamlalprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

IT IS A FACT

that

There is a great deal of misapprehension about Physiognemy, Palmistry and Astrology.

But

This is every-day practical result

that

The events predicted by

The Representative

in his short stay

in Bombay

of

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau Indore City, C. I.

Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.

Charges Suitable all pockets.

Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddle, Deshabandhu Das, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, American earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.

Consult:—

2nd floor
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
Tamarind Lane, Bombay
12 to 5
Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.
8 to 10 a. m.
8 to 10 p. m.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have purchased at the auction sale held on the 24th day of October, 1925, at the risk of the Mortgagor Nihalchand Gurmukhrai by the Mortgagees Messrs. Lalji Doongersey and Jadhavji Doongersey pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd October 1914, made between them, the undermentioned property situate at 2nd Bhoiwada Street, and that all persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the North side of Second Bhoiwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3359 and Street Nos. 42 to 44 and Collector's New Survey No. 574 and bounded on the North by a Sweeper's passage, on the South by the Second Bhoiwada Road, on the East by the house of Sha Vijbhukhandas Nurbheram on the West by the house of Soni Jamnadas Narotumdas.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1925.

K. R. PATHARE.

For Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co.

Purchasers' Attorneys.

C24422

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 496 OF 1923.

K. SARANGAPANI AYYANGAR and Others. ..... Plaintiffs,

vs.

H. S. PURI AND SON and Another. ..... Defendants.

To

Messrs. H. S. PURI AND SON, the 1st defendant Merchants and Manufacturers' Representatives, No. 14, Kartiki Building, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed for recovering from you Rs. 2,670 due on dealings with subsequent interest and costs and that unless you appear and defend the suit, the same will be decided against you exparte.

K. NARASIMHAN,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.

13, Maddalanarayanan Street,
Mylapore, Madras.

R2141

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE MOTOR EMPORIUM, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 9th day of November, 1925, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the said Company and Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar a contributory of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous of opposing the making of the order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

PATELL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 10th November, 1925.

C24419

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 2872 of 1925.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO., LTD., (In Liquidation) a Joint Stock Company, registered in Bombay, under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, till lately having its Registered Office at Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and now at the Office of the Liquidator Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) BHIKHABHAI RAMCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Goa Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and (2.) MANILAL MAGANLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi outside the Fort of Bombay—an adjudged Insolvent. ..... Defendants.

To,

MANILAL MAGANLAL

The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against he 1st Defendant abovenamed and yourself or an order against the Defendants to and over to the Plaintiffs the Tansc Municipal Bonds mentioned in the plaint with all accumulations of interest upto the filing of the suit and in the alternative for an order against the Defendants to pay such sum of money as would represent the value of the said Municipal Bonds along with interest at 5 per cent. per annum since 1923 on the said sum of Rs. 30,000 till judgment for osts interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum and further or other reliefs.

And also take notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 21st day of December, 1925.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1925.

PATELL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24418

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE, DISTRICT ALIGARH.

Suit No. 188 of 1925.

Kr. MD. MOAZZUM ALI KHAN Plaintiff.

Versus

SAITH GHULAM HASAIN .. Defendant.

To SAITH GHULAM HOSAIN, s/o Saith Isaji Bhai, caste Bohra, resident of No. 11, Moti Mahal Mansion, Bombay, Line 4 Mala, near Imperial Bank.

WHEREAS the above plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 6,788-1-6, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 18th day of November, 1925, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 21st day of October, 1925.

K. G. VARMA,
Judge.

Presiding Officer.

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

C24420

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2912 of 1923.

AUGUSTUS MATHIAS PINTO. Plaintiff.

vs.

MARIA IDALINA DE SOUZA E COUTINHO. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final decree for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land, situate at Churney Motoir, Chira Bazar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 379, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8152 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2134 and Street No. 264, 266 and which all premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road and on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Ramchandraji, on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Cooln and Viswanath Kandooseth and on or towards the South by the property of Balkrishna Bhaskerji and Sakharam Kandoji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1925

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
C24338

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai MOTIBAI, daughter of Thakar Ravji Pamdesey and wife of Thakar Morarji Premji, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai VALIBAI, daughter of the deceased abovenamed and wife of Thakar Sunderdas Dhanamsey. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 19th day of October, 1925
BAI VALIBAI,
Petitioner-in-Person.

C2134

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "HAMBERG MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

WANTED.

A TRAINED and experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR for this Municipality on one year's probation with salary and 60-3-75-5-100 plus 7/8/ Cycle allowance and plus 10/ Slaughter house cattle inspection allowance. The post is pensionable and applications to reach the undersigned before 30-11-25. Rejected applications shall not be replied.

BHAGWANSINGH.
Vice-President,
Municipal Committee, Malkapur,
G. I. P. (Berar).

24410

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SPLIT RECEIPT No. 42269 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 198744 to 198748 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Kalianji Virji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office. Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1., within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Split Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 10th November, 1925.

R2139

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1925-26.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PRIVATE BOXES, to accommodate 3 and 6 persons are available in the 1st Enclosure (non-Members) Grand Stand, at Rs. 25 per seat for the whole season.

Applications, stating the number of seats required, should be sent to the:

THE SECRETARY,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
Club Road, Byculla.

24417

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, will be held at the Rooms of the Association at the New Cotton Depot, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the following business :—

(1) To pass the Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st August, 1925.

(2) To adopt Directors' Report.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1925-26 and fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other competent business.

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager.

Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1925.

C24416

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI FIRE BRICKS FIRECLAY

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
ETC., ETC.

ALL AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
AGENTS.
LAXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO LET—LAND, suitable for factory, motor workshop, garage, victoria stables on short or long lease, land measuring 1,000 ft. by 150 ft., situated near Byculla Railway Station. For particulars write to Box No. 1068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R2112

WANTED.

A EIGHT TONS STEAM ROLLER, compound cylinder for road metalling. Rates are invited which may reach the undersigned on or before 15th November, 1925.

(Sd.) DIPCHAND K.,
Chief Officer & Engineer,
Jacobabad Municipality.

24424

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IT IS INTENDED TO DECLARE A FINAL DIVIDEND in the above matter.

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company, whose claims have not been admitted, are required forthwith to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, together with proof thereof, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the undersigned the Liquidator of the said Company at his Office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

In the event of any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof on or before the 15th day of December, 1925 the said Liquidator shall proceed to pay a final dividend without regard to such claims.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1925.

ALBERT RAYMOND,
Liquidator.

R2133

BIOCHEMIC PRESCRIBER

With medical Astrology, complete use o potencies, treatment of 300 diseases and 72 Clinical cases, 240 pages—Rs. 3.

ROY & Co., Homeopaths
Princess St., Bombay. M

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried to attain health, pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. Apply BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property, situate at Arthur Road and Clerke Road, together with the six Chawls, several Buffalo Stables and other buildings standing on a portion thereof and also of the Fazendari right, title and interest in the several very valuable properties also situate at Arthur Road and Clerke Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Salemahomed Elias, the Receiver appointed by Consent Order, dated the 9th day of March, 1925, made in High Court Suit No. 3622 of 1924, (Majid Abdul Razak and another vs. Abdul Hamid Suleman Abdul Wahed and others) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver by another Consent Order dated 16th day of April, 1925, made in the said suit, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground together with six chawls, stables and other buildings standing on a portion thereof and also the Fazendari right to recover Rs. 4,687-10 annually as ground rent from different holders of adjoining pieces of land as per list below, situate at Arthur Road and Clerke Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17,786 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 91, 92, 238-242, New Nos. A/13597, 13763, Old Survey Nos. 375, 376, New Survey No. 1/3424, Cadastral Survey No. 2000 of the Byculla Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7369-7373, Street Nos. 1A, 1B, 1C, 20-22 and Ward Nos. 7314 to 7319 (1) Street Nos. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189 and 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Church of Titulus St. Ignatius, on the East by the properties of the Municipality, Lakhmidas Gokuldas Dossa and Bai Mongibai and Bai Kesarbai, daughters of Govindji Thackersey Mulji, South by Clerke Road, and on the West by the properties of Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, Bhagwandas Narottumdas, Ismailji Karimbhai and Rahimtulla Khamissa and others.

List of the adjoining pieces of land in respect of which Fazendari rent is payable to the estate of Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed.

Cadastral Nos. and annual rents are as under :—

No. 2001, Rs. 245-10-0; No. 2002, Rs. 187-6-0; No. 2003, Rs. 280-0-0; No. 2004, Rs. 367-8-0; No. 2005, Rs. 211-4-0; No. 2006, Rs. 248-8-0; No. 2007, Rs. 169-15-0; No. 2008, Rs. 318-8-0; No. 2009, Rs. 238-0-0; No. 2010, Rs. 161-0-0; No. 2011, Rs. 196-11-0; No. 2012, Rs. 291-0-0; No. 2016, Rs. 910-4-0; No. 2017, Rs. 277-8-0; No. 2018, Rs. 73-8-0; No. 1972, Rs. 147-3-0; No. 1973, Rs. 123-3-0; No. 1989, Rs. 133-5-0; No. 1990, Rs. 107-5-0. Total Rs. 4,687-10-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

The said premises are open for inspection. The properties may be sold by private offer before the date of auction and the offers may be received at the office of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., or by the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A SET OF VERY FINE EXQUISITE OLD AND ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.- at their rooms on account of the concerned, a large set of very fine exquisite old and original paintings of Indian scenes, life, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.-, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Shigram rubber-tyred bicycle wheels in good condition.

By order of Messrs. Laljee Ranchodji & Sons and on account and risk of Mr. Chaandas Chaturbhuj, an Insolvent

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 14th November, 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc. The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An I.A., C.T., strong in English and Mathematics for one of the C. I. States High School. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24392

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

BYCULLA CLUB—Applications are invited for the following posts:—(1) as ASSISTANT STEWARD, particularly for outside duties in connection with the Garden, Tennis Courts and Compound. A knowledge of gardening desirable. Must be young and energetic and capable of exercising control over workers. Will also be required to learn the duties of the Steward and be capable of deputising for him. Salary:—Free board and lodging, office clothing and Rs. 90 per mensem with annual increments according to capacity. (2) as HEAD BUTLER. Only those with experience of the organisation and control of the messing staff and subordinates of a leading European Club, a First-Class Hotel or a regimental Mess need apply. Salary in accordance with the qualifications of the applicant. Applications for the above posts accompanied with testimonials should be made to the HONORARY SECRETARY by letter.
A 24406

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS. Salary Rs. 50 Terms one anna. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi.
A R2115

WANTED—CLERKS to canvass votes for Municipal Elections. Those with experience need only apply Box No. 1075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A24426

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, salary Rupees 100/-. Over five years experience in a Commercial Office essential. Apply DAWAR H. KAZI & CO., Gresham Building, Esplanade.
A 24423

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. Apply with one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURIN AGENCY, Ambala. (European management).
A R2071

WANTED.—An intelligent OFFICE CLERK, knowing accounts and Typewriting. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2118

WANTED by an invalid Parsi gentleman, an EURASIAN or PARSI FEMALE SERVANT to look after the house and as an ordinary nurse, with board, lodging all found, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month. Apply Box No. 1073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2135

WANTED—AGENTS in all the big Cities of India, to canvass for subscriptions and advertisements for THE TORCHLIGHT, a high-class monthly magazine, on liberal commission. Apply with one anna stamp to THE MANAGER, THE TORCHLIGHT OFFICE, Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R2140

REQUIRE SERVICES of a Clerk, well-versed in Fire and Marine Insurance with thorough knowledge of keeping relative accounts, etc.. State salary required with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A24425

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
C R2027

TO LET—Large as well as small GODOWNS at Lamington Road, Lal Chimney, Mill centre, telephone available, Apply M. S. KHESHVALA, 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2137

TO LET—Upper and lower FLATS of Premises at 77, Motlibai Street. Apply SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
C R2136

TO BE LET, at reasonable rent, the BLOCKS, ROOMS, MOTOR GARAGES, SHOPS, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to KARSONDAS THAKERSI ROWJI, 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R2138

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE.—One storeyed airy BUNGALOW Scheme I, four minutes' walk. East of Vile Parle Station with garden and perennial springwater well. Apply S. BHASKERJI, c/o Dr. Gore, Gamdevi, Bombay.
N. 2119

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited frem readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Madows St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New For Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunit to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typeriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

FOR SALE—Appliances for making Leaded lights. Inspection can be had in the office of MR. D. E. MISTRY, Architect, opposite General Post Office.
N R2100

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS.—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA.
P R2130

WINTER SPECIALITY—VAJIKARAN YAKUTI, full of musk, gold, pearl and other choicest and richest drugs. Tones up the system by infusing new blood and vigour, Rs. 15/- per bottle of 30 pills. VAIDYA, PRABHASHANKER R, Ghatkopar.
P R2123

WONDERS OF ASTROLOGY.—We have great pleasure in announcing that PANDIT DURGADATTA JYOTISHACHARYA, Professor of Astrology, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, JAIPUR, and a well-known Astrologer and Palmist of Rajputana, is here on a short visit. He stays at DALMIA HOUSE, on Babulnath Road, Chowpatty. Gentlemen desirous of seeking his advice may see him at the said address between 8 and 12 a.m. in the morning and between 4 and 8 p.m. in the evening.
P R2121

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers The charge is only Re. 0-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2048

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

VALUABLE DEPOSITS of Mica and Coal have been lately prospected in the Central Provinces. If any one desire to acquire, please write for full particulars and terms to:—B. G. NAIDU, Mineral Surveyor, P.O. Baloda, District Bilaspur, C.P. via. Akaltara, B.N. Ry.
T R2129

LOOK HERE:—Renowned ILKAL SARRIES, colour guaranteed. Particulars in catalogue. SHRI MAHALUXMI SILK SARRI MANUFACTORY, ILKAL, Distt. Bijapur, M. S. M. Rly.
T R1585

GLUE 576, Dry powder or liquid paste. The cheapest and perfect adhesive for labelling postal packets, parcels, wooden cases, bags, tins and packages, bookbinding, box-making and general office and home use. HIRALAL PARBHUDAS & CO., Post Box 457, Bombay.
T R2122

AMUSEMENTS

The foibles and fascinations of men and women in love turned inside out by the greatest woman psychologist in the world—

SEE

ELINOR GLYN'S

"How to Educate A Wife"

with

MARIE PREVOST

MONTE BLUE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

PATHE PICTORIAL.

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FROM TO-DAY! FROM TO-DAY!!

The Gorgeous-Splendour Film

DREAM'S DAMSEL

OR

"Queen of Women's Land"

PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO

To be Screened

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,

New Charney Road.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates

IMPERIAL

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR'S SUPER SOCIAL FILM

CHILD-WIDOW

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:

at 5, 7. 9 & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS

On Sat. & Sunday at 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of machineries, tools stock-in-trade "CITREON" motor car, corrugated iron shed and goodwill of MESSRS. JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

By the order of Messrs. S. B Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd. (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the factory premises of the above Company at Magazine Street, Panton Bunder, Mazagon, the following:—

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES, ETC.

A big lot of Files, steel spring bars, hack saw frames and blades, twist drills, steel high speed round and flat steel stool square and round, steel cast warranted round, chisels, circular saws, level spirit bottles, hose pipes, carpenter's angers, coach wrenches, pipe cutters, taps, machines and gas engineers, dies, dry twist drill grinder of New Century, centrifugal pumps, machine bend saw, flanged valve sockets, drill chucks, spanners, paints, varnishes and oils, mantles, emery wheels, bolts and nuts, electric light accumulator cells, positive sections, steam reducing valve, grinding stones, pick axes, machine vice, tender feed pumps, spare parts for National oil engines, electric dynamo complete, leather beltings, weighing scales, wooden carriage windows, grinding machines, cast iron compress tank, pipes, nails, screws, wooden partitions, planks, furniture Godrej safe, shelves, corrugated shed with chimneys and 3 collapsible gates and goodwill etc., etc.

AND

One "Citreon" Motor Car, 5-seater in working order.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING SHORTLY! COMING SHORTLY!!

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

THE SPLENDID HISTORICAL FILM

CHATHRAPATHI-SAMBAJI

THE SUPER-PRODUCTION OF THE

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.

WATCH FOR THE DATE.

BOOK THE FILM AT

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.

DADARKAR BUILDING, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

Last Week—Final Episodes

"Adventures of Tarzan"

with ELMO LINCOLN.

It will hold you enthralled with its Spine-Tingling Thrills. Also 2-reels Comedy

"WHERE S MY WIFE?"

with Monty Bank.

Next Week Saturday 14th November

Ruth Roland

IN ADVENTURES OF RUTH.

Pathe Serial in 15 Episodes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 10.

S S Homestead, Chageman New York.
S S Hamburg Maru, Korikara, Kobe.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

November 11.

S S Nurmahal, Dooley, Java.
S S Soudan, Rendall, Kobe
S S Croxteth Hall, Mckay, Calicut.
S S Clan Macindoe, Law, Calicut.
S S Baroda, Hall, Busreh.

LOADING.

November 10.

Steamer Lahore for Antwerp.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, November 10.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5989 London 21/11 M M and Co.
3 City of Venice (s) 5223, Karachi 15/11 K N and Co.
4 Karoa (s) 3,607 tons, Durban 11-11. Agent M M and Co.
5 Markara (s) 5203 London, 12/11 M M and Co.
6 Madura (s) 5,464 tons Karachi 13-11. Agent M M and Co.
8 Tottori Maru (s) 3,700 tons, Japan, 12/11 Agent N Y Kaisha.
10 Tevere (s) 4441 Trieste 6/11 L. Triestine & M I. S N Co.
11 Circassia (s) 4370 tons, Liverpool 7-11, Agent Grahams.
11 Croxteth Hall (s) 2,621 tons, M'goa. K. N. and Co.
12 California (s) 1,035 tons, Liverpool, 14-11, Agent Graham's Trading Co.
14 Soudan (s) 4,218 tons Kobe 10/11 Agent M M and Co.
15 Aquileia (s) 4,207 tons, Genoa, 15-11, Agent L Triestino.
16 Marie Maersk (s) 3,037 tons, N. F., N.F., Agent Graham's Tdg Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Geraldia (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Nurmahal (s) 3380 Java 8/11 T M Co.
3 Baroda (s) 1,899 tons, P Gulf, N F, 9/11 Agent J F and Co.
4 Vasna (s) 2043 Busra 13/11 M M and Co.
6 Borneo Maru (s) 4,264 tons Kobe 9-11 Agent O S Kaisha.
7 Hatkhola, 4,318 tons, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi, N.F., Agent J F and Co.
9 Nurjehan (s) 2379, Rangoon 12/11 T M and Co.
10 and 11 Kandekork (s) 3,650 tons, Karachi 8-11 Agent E D. Sassoon and Co.
12 & 13 Cl. Macindoe (s) 2775 tons M. Coast. 9/11 Agent P F and Co.
15 Barpeta (s) 1817 P Gulf, N F.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Dalgoma (s) 3,571 tons, Madras 11/11, M M & C.
D/E Wildenfels (s) 3,794 tons, Antwerp. 15/11 L Edwards Ltd.
F Alabi (s) 2157 tons N.F. 29/11 T M and Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S S N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
M Nordwarh (s) 906 tons N F, N F, L Edward Ltd.
G Gange (s) 1933 tons Genoa 7/11, L T. and M I S N Co.
P Gazana (s) 3191 tons, Calcutta 14/11, M M & Co.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

END OF AUTUMN MEETING.

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 9.

The Kolhapur Autumn races came to an excellent finish this afternoon in the presence of a large number of visitors and distinguished guests. Jockey Howells who rode Ceremony on the first day was suspended this meeting.

The following were to-day's results:—

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Rajpipla's SECURITY 9-4. Townsend 1
Ebrahim Hazamy's ANWAR 8-3, Harrison 2
Shantidas Askuran's SULAKE 7-11, F. Black 3
Shiver Valjee's SOOROOR 8-1 C Hoyt 4
Also Ran:—Dirrah 8-13, Muntaha 8-10, Bahadorjung 8-9, Mashur 8-9, Telegraph 8-9, Badran 8-1, Gatia 8/0, Kanze 8-13, Vital 7-7.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 5/4, Rs. 4/8, and Rs. 7/0.

THE PLACE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's CANDO 8-6, Stokes 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 9-6, Jackson 2
Goolam Ali's CEREMONY 7-12 Wise ... 3
Also Ran:—Ojira 8-10, Island Lord 7-8,

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4/4. Places Rs. 2, and Rs. 3/12.

THE BOWDA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Major Whitt n's PRINCE ROYAL 8-13, Harrison 1
Rajmahomed Vazir's CHANCHOON 8-0, C. Hoyt 2
Moosa Faras' HOPEFUL 8-6 M Hoyt ... 3
Nimblekar and Ghorpade's ZAKI 7-9 G. Corkhill 4
Also Ran:—Aga 9-0, Young Takreet 8-9, Creamrose 8-9, Watchmaker 8-7.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8/12. Places Rs. 3/4, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 3/12.

THE CITY PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Noble's MUSK RAT 8-10, Wise 1
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafferkhan's LADY RITA 8-5, Harrison 2
Heath's ZARA 7-5, S. Black 3
Also Ran:—Dickybird 9-0, Loral Fete 8-0, Neap Tide 7-4.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12/12. Places Rs. 5/4 and Rs. 4/4.

THE BOWDA PLATE. (Div. I). Distance 1 mile.

Goculdas' JADRAN 7-4 Townsend 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEERFUL 8-7 Stokes 2
Khanavi Rehman's HYDER PASHA 9-7, Meckings 3
Also Ran:—Black Magic 8-2, Lucknow 8-1 Sicandar 7-6.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17/4. Places Rs. 5, and Rs. 4/8.

S S AKKASAHEB MAHARAJ CUP. Distance 1½ Miles.

Major Glendenning's MELWOOD 9-9, Harrison 1
Maharaja Mysore's OSBOURNE 7-6 Townsend 2
Nawabzada Seyed Uzzafferkhan's BHOPAL HOPE 9-0, Jackson 3
Also Ran:—Come On 6/12.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3/4 Places Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 2/12.

GOOD-BYE PLATE. (Div. I) Distance 6 furlongs.

Yusuff Hareons BAKHIT 8-4 S Black ... 1
Mahomed and Ahmedbhoy's MOOHARIB 8-9, Khalil 2
Contractor's KADDA 8-0, Townsend 3
Ebrahim Geshi's DHAREEN 9-2, C Hoyt 4
Also Ran:—Panama 9-0, Grey Fox 8-13, Detective 8-8, Simmah 8-7, Zaid 8-3 Caesar 7-10.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21/8 Places Rs. 7/12, Rs. 6/8, and Rs. 3.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. (Div. II). Distance 6 furlongs.

Ebrahim Deebi's SAWI 8/12, C Hoyt ... 1
Goculdas' TRUSTY 9-1, Townsend 2
Bader bin's MUZYED 8-8 Herbert..... 3
Rajmahomed Vazir's AHYED 8-9 Bowley 4
Also Ran:—Gentle Prince 9-7, Fayez 8-13 Golden Key 8-5, Esser 8-3, Rose 7-13, Varid 7-12, Farkud 7-11.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29/12. Places Rs. 8, Rs. 3 and Rs. 9/12.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 10.

A further heavy drop of 88 to 72 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on considerable long liquidation on bearish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 44 to 45 points down.

The Agricultural Bureau Report issued yesterday in New York and received here to-day shows estimated production up to 31st October 15,386,000 bales as compared with 15,228,000 bales previous report and 12,816,000 bales same period last year. The quantity of cotton ginned up to 31st October is 11,199,000 bales as compared with 9,715,640 bales last year.

Messrs. M and B. Stern have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool firm:—

"Bureau Report too large to encourage purchases at present level."

Note:—The above estimate is without inters

The last report published 26th October estimated for 15,226,000 bales and for the likely yield as 164.7 lbs. per acre. To-day's estimate exceeds these figures in both cases.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th instant (5-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Bureau larger than expected, but we think decline discounts situation. Would suggest buying round present levels."

Messrs. Umriger and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 9th instant as under:—

"Think that the possibility of increasing consumption will largely outweigh Bureau indication."

Yesterday's Bureau Report again created sensation as private authorities were all thinking of a reduction in the crop estimate instead of an increase over the last report. It is now an established fact that the present indicated crop points to a record out-turn, but it is left to be seen whether the existing level of prices does not discount the position. Personally we have no faith in the Home markets, but would prefer to sell on advances.

The situation as regards the local market is different from Americans as our prices are completely out of parity and too high notwithstanding the present poor export enquiry and practically no local demand from the mills owing to the strike. We feel certain that prices here must collapse when cotton begins to arrive freely.

Owing to a sharp decline reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 12½ lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 380. On buying by Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs prices gradually advanced to Rs. 383 and the market closed at Rs. 382½ at 4 p.m. Some Commission Houses were moderate sellers. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 381½ and going up to Rs. 382½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Commission Houses closed at Rs. 382¼.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 360 and going down by half a rupee the market steadily improved to Rs. 364½ on buying by Commission Houses and Japanese firms and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 361 and touching Rs. 360 sharply advanced to Rs. 364½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs and the market closed at Rs. 364. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 313 and Rs. 314 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand for new cotton from Japan shippers was fairly good.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

	Bombay, Nov. 10.
Fully Good Broach April/May	382 1/4
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	314
Fully Good Bengal March	314 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	364 1/2
Fine Oomra March	363 1/2

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Nov. 10.
Fully Good Broach April/May	382
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	314
Fully Good Bengal March	315
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	363
Fine Oomra March	363

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 10. Ready.	Decem-ber.
Bengal Superfine M G	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M G	330	325
Bengal F G M G	320	318
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	330	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	320	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	.....	410
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	360	390
Nagpur Fine M G	360	390
Yeotmal Fine M G	.....	380
Pulgaon Fine M G	350	380
Dhamangaon Fine M G	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	330	375
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	330	375
Mulkapur	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	.....	370
Khandesh F G M G	310	.....
Broach Fine M G	420	410
Broach Fully Good M G	410	.....
Muthia Fine M G	.....	365
Muthia F G M G	.....	350
Dharwar S G	280/400	.....
Coompta M G	390	.....
Westerns M G	360/370	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	380	.....
Cambodia M G	420/430	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	900	14,926	2,900
Central India	687	10,827	293
Barsi and Nagar	356	2,367	2,974
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	32	524
Berar	604	6,322	4,616
Central Provinces	80	2,119	1,809
Total Oomras	2627	36,863	13,131
Dholera	446	10,449	1,561
N.W. Provinces	1,572	22,0 4	5,734
Rajputana	78	2,652	111
Sind-Punjab	76	11,125	8,351
Broach	..	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	..	11,786	5,361
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,247	4,522
Cocoanada	..	1,459	801
Tuinevelly and Cambodia	..	8,341	3,664
Persian	1	1,041	616
American	..	136	1,005
Egyptian and African	154	21,228	15,987
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	10	2,647
Total	4,954	1,30,351	63,195

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 6th Nov. This year.	Last year
Europe	774	65 843	26,771
Japan & China	5,000	49,078	1,06,941
Coast Ports	..	3,794	4,652
Upcountry by Rail	..	1,514	3,390
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	13 482	5 274
Total	5,774	1,33,711	1,47,0 8

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 900 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot—

Universal Standard 10.63 good inquiry.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 21.75.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool Closing titme).

January	19.95
March	19.95
May	19.90

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	18.97
March	19.10
May	18.96

NEW ORLEANS 10-45 A.M.:—

January	18.71
March	18.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

December	10.46+.02
January	10 53+.04
March	10.60+.05
May	10.65+.05
July	10.63+.01
October	10.39—.04

EGYPTIANS:—

November	19.55 unchanged.
January	18.45+.05
March	18.23+.05

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
December	9.98 — .01
January	10.08 + .04
March	10.15 + .04
May	10.20 + .04
July	10.18 + .04
October	10.04 + .03

EGYPTIANS.

January	17.80 — .10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

November	9.94—.45
December	9.99—.45
January	10.04—.45
February	10.04—.46
March	10.11—.44
April	10.11—.44
May	10.16—.44
June	10.14—.43
July	10.14—.45
August	10.10—.44
September	10.06—.43
October	10.01—.42
November	9.97—.42

Tone:—Barley Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

Scinde Good	8.00
—Do—Fully Good	8.40
—Do—Fine	8.80
Bengal Good	8.10
—Do—Fully Good	8.50
—Do—Fine	8.90
Oomra Good	8.70
—Do—Fully Good	9.10
—Do—Fine	9.50
Broach Good	9.10
—Do—Fully Good	9.50
—Do—Fine	9.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

November	18.60—.95
December	18.20—.50
January	17.90—.50
February	17.80—.50
March	17.70—.50
April	17.65—.50
May	17.65—.45
June	17.65—.45
July	17.65—.45
August	17.65—.45
September	17.65—.45
October	17.80—.45
November	18.10—.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 9.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 44,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 11,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.00—.85
March	19.17—.82
May	19.00—.88
July	18.60—.72
Spot Cotton at New York	19.95—.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.75—1.00

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

January	18.72—.95
March	18.56—.95

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/16.

Demand Bills 4.84.31.

Silver Commercial Bars—

Foreigned Mined 69 1/2.

Exchange Prague 163.56.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York Nov. 9.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.00—.85
March	19.17—.82
May	19.00—.88
July	18.60—.72

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

January	10.04—.45
March	10.11—.44
May	10.16—.44
July	10.14—.45

WIRE OF MESSRS A NORDEN & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, Bombay, received the following cable from their Liverpool friend:—

"Report is considered bearish. Our opinion is that the market will decline further owing to poor trade demand and spinners having bought freely."

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustan Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, Nov. 10.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 0 0
Elphinstone	,,	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0 14 6
Jamshed	,,	0 14 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	,,	1 3 6
Hindustan	,,	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 4 9
Phoenix	,,	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	,,	1 4 0
David Mill	,,	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 6
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	,,	1 3 3
Gold Mohur	,,	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 2 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	,,	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 3 0
Century	,,	1 5 6
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 5 0
Century	,,	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 2 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	,,	5 8 0
Century	,,	5 10 0
Pearl Pabancy £5	,,	12 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6 14 0
Bombay United	,,	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5506 Sholapur	,,	13 12 0
Textile Mill 2314	,,	5 6 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	,,	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	,,	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 3 6
Stripped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoof	Per Piece	3 0 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 6 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 8 6
David	,,	1 1 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Bombay, Nov. 10. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 10. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ½ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1¾, 1½ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

METALS.

London, Nov. 9.

Egnlish best Selected Copper £64 3/4.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £62 1/8.

Copper Braziers £79 1/2

Yellow Metal £70 3/4

Hard Spelter £33 1/2.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Nov. 10. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 10½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 0
Light-House	No. 6½	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 9
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Do.	No. 20	0 15 3
Do.	No. 32	1 2 6

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 10.

Jute:—Albion 445; Alliance 506; Auckland 240; Bernagore 153; Belly 200; Belvedere 430; Budge-Budge 400, Caledonian 520, Clive 38, Craig 4/12, Cheviot 215; Dalhousie 378; Delta 425; Empire 47/8; Fort Gloster 840; Fort William 330; Gondalpara 810; Gourepore 725; Hukumchand 9/14; Hooghly 68/8, Howrah 87/14; Kamarhatty 542; Kankanarrah 443; Kelvin 745; Kinnison 995; Lansdowne 266; Lawrence 622; Lothian 325; Naihati 440; National 26/4; New central- 500, Northbrook 52, Orient 165 Presidency 6/14; Reliance 62- Standard 795, Union 595; Waverly 6/14, Hessian 20/15, Jute 118/8.

Remarks: Market steady.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6-0 p.m. on 9th November, 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	1950 bales.
Wheat	6151 cwts.
Linseed	1823 cwts.
Rape, etc.	286 cwts.
Gingellyseed	6141 cwts.
Poppyseed	204 cwts.
Groundnuts	18039 cwts.
Castorseed	8612 cwts.
Rice	1186 cwts.
Myrabollams	342 cwts.
Cottonseed	4832 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2708 cwts.
Juwar	110 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	101 cwts.
Bajri	1234 cwts.
Coal	309 tons.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot D/J sellers 45

Tone—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. buyers 46½

Tone—Dull and Easier.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets paid buyers 46½

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 9.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in its report gives an estimated production of 15,386,000 bales, whilst the cotton ginned up to 1st November is 11,199,000 bales.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 9.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 9.

Karachi Barley O/N nominal 36/-

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 86-4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-6.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan (Tad Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-8.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927. Rs. 101-6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930. Rs. 103/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931. Rs. 104-4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932. Rs. 105-2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 195 Rs 101-14.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-42 Rs. 100-8.

Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

London, Nov. 9.

Hongkong	£ 131½
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
National Bank	£ 46½
P and O Bank	£ 9 11/16
Eastern Bank	£ 6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

In the Share Market jutes opened firm, but with the rise in raw jute and a quiet gunny market prices eased off somewhat. In coals there was only a moderate turnover at steady prices. Teas showed no change in prices. In rubbers, a large business reported at level rates. Cottons due to an easier market for raw material ruled firm at steadily advancing rates. Government securities were steady.—A. P.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 9.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. J/F sellers 49/-

Rozario Santa Fe 62½ lbs. J/F sellers 50/9

Tone—Quiet and easier.

Australian D/J quoted 52/6

Choice White Karachi O/N nominal 53/-

Tone—Firmly held quiet smaller shipment.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 9

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—

N/D sellers £ 18 1/8

J/F sellers £ 17 7/16.

Tone—Slow sellers Shade cheaper.

Cottonseed Bombay N/D quoted £ 7 3/4

Castorseed Bombay N/D dearer buyers not following £ 17 7/8

Linseed Bombay N/D nominal £ 21 1/8

Rapeseed, Ferozpore, Usual Bold, per ton, —Not quoted.

Rapeseed, Toria, ped ton N/D sellers £ 20 1/4

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat per ton N/D nominal £ 20-3/8

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton N/D nominal £ 19 5/8.

Yellow Cawnpore N/D £ 23 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 9.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta:—

J/M sellers 14/6

J/S sellers 14/-

Fine White Java C and F Bombay:—

J/M sellers 14/8 1/2

Fine White Java C and F Karachi:—

J/M sellers 14/9 1/4.

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Paludina is now acknowledged as the best treatment for Malaria and is specially recommended for chronic malaria and quinine resistent cases.

Because of its immediate action it is prescribed by all the leading Doctors.

If you suffer from malaria buy a bottle to-day. It cures where quinine fails.

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Prices:

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DIVINE HELP in BOMBAY

Try it To-day and see effects immediately.

Be glad that some supernatural power is ready, in your house. It is a very strong invisible power and you can carry it in your locket ring or pocket. By its control all divine powers unite in you to fulfil your acts and wishes.

I have thousands of testimonials and certificates with me testifying to thousands of persons who have benefitted by its use. This charm (Talisman) can not be prepared at any time but it is prepared only when the sun comes at its original place (Burj Hamal or Mesh Rashi) when during a short time it is prepared at the cost of great trouble and sacrifice. The charm has many excellent properties and effects.

For example:—

(1) By keeping it with you, in a very short time you will see that you acquire profits and get much more and if in service you will get more power and higher promotions.

(2) By keeping this Charm no one can continue to be poor but he must rise.

(3) If shop-keepers keep it in their Cash boxes they will find nine in one or the very day, i.e.,—they will find an increase in the cash on the very day.

(4) By its possession men without business will get good chances for service etc.

(5) Just as an iron bar shelters the big building offices etc. against the electric storms and thunders, this Charm saves one against many diseases e.g. Plague, Cholera, consumption, convulsions and sudden deaths, difficulties, misfortunes and miseries.

(6) Man or woman will easily and quickly unite into marriages by its possession.

(7) This Talisman will help to pass in all sorts of examinations.

(8) In races and in lotteries there is nothing equal to it.

(9) You will get great honour in courts and durbars.

(10) You will gain great and certain victories over your enemies.

In short this Charm is a Divine Gift in every effort and in every action.

You have heard this Charm is a thing of ancient times; and is now revised at the risk of one's life and arranged according to the principles of present astrology.

We have got in very many excellent certificates; only a trial once will convince you of the results.

Price—One Charm for three months Re. 1/-

,, —One Charm for six months Rs. 2/.

,, —Special Charm for one year Rs. 5/.

V. P.—Charge from one to 24 charms Annas four only.

It is always widely sold in Bombay and in while India and we garantee that we are the sole manufacturers of this Charm. This Charm is a gift from a prophet of Persia, and since 12 years we are supplying this Charm to the public.

N.B.—The cause of selling this most highly beneficial and invaluable object at such a low price is only to do good to the public both rich and poor for the sole object of doing divine good in this critical time.

Professor S. M JAFFRI,

C/o. JAFRI DISPENSARY,

Girgaum Back Road, Near Prathna Samaj, BOMBAY.

VISIT TIME:—8 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BIG COCAINE HAUL.

SKATING RINK MANAGER ARRESTED.

EXCISE INSPECTOR'S SMART SCOOP.

A piece of smart work on the part of Inspector Navalkar and other officers of the Excise is responsible for unearthing a big haul of cocaine from the Skating Rink, Bombay, and the arrest of George H. W. King, manager of the Rink, J. E. Tennel, a master mariner, and M. Lazarus Messias, a Goan clerk. The quantity of the cocaine recovered weighs about 456 oz. valued at Rs. 54,720.

All the three arrested persons were put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Hudson and a remand obtained till the 14th instant. The accused were enlarged on bail of Rs. 10,000 each on the application of Mr. Sopher and Mr. M. A. de Cruz, pleaders.

It appears that the Excise officers received an information some fortnight back that a huge quantity of cocaine had been smuggled in Bombay and that the three persons, who are at present arrested, were concerned in the matter. On receipt of this information the Excise officers laid a well planned net to entrap the smugglers. Excise Inspector Navalkar passed off as the prospective purchaser of the cocaine who had come from Ajmere. Mr. Navalkar at first managed to get an interview with Messias to whom he represented that he was willing to purchase a large quantity of cocaine. Messias agreed to see Mr. Navalkar, the merchant from Ajmere, in a shop at Bhuleshwar to settle the final terms of the bargain, by which Mr. Navalkar promised to pay Rs. 100 per ounce of cocaine. It was agreed at this meeting that Messias should take the 'purchaser' to King and Tennel, the owners of the cocaine and the place appointed for the meeting was Brandon's Refreshment Rooms, Victoria Terminus.

As arranged Mr. Navalkar went to Brandon's on Monday evening with Rs. 48,000 in currency notes which were already marked by Inspector Marchant. When Mr. Navalkar showed the money he had brought for the purchaser, the three accused were alleged to have asked him to accompany them to the Skating Rink. Mr. Navalkar accompanied by the three accused drove to the Skating Rink. At the Skating Rink, Tennell and King went in and were alleged to have brought two bags of cocaine which they handed to Mr. Navalkar. Mr. Navalkar and King then again got into the motor car and drove towards the "Times of India" Press round the Municipal offices. While in the car, Mr. Navalkar is alleged to have paid the money to King. The other two accused again met them near the "Times" Press where the car was stopped and King got down. Immediately Mr. Navalkar gave a signal to other Excise officers who were lying in wait there and had the three persons arrested, whereupon King is reported to have dropped the bundle of notes.

ECHO OF BAWLA MURDER.

CONDEMNED PRISONERS' APPEAL FOR MERCY TO KING.

The prisoners condemned to death in the Bawla murder case are still not executed in the Oomercarry Jail, as we understand, the signed warrant of death has not yet arrived from the India Office, London. Shafi Ahmed and Shamrao Dighe, the two prisoners, have appealed for mercy to H. M. the King-Emperor on the 2nd instant and it is to be seen what course the Government of Bombay would adopt especially as the leave to appeal to the Privy Council was only dismissed a few days ago. It is erroneous to say, as is stated in an evening contemporary, that their appeal was dismissed as the appeal was not even touched or read by their lordships since the leave to appeal was not granted. If the appeal had been heard their lordships of the Privy Council would have advised the King one way or the other. But as it was not done the action of the Bombay Government is awaited with interest.

SION & MATUNGA'S GRIEVANCES.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Board for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. H. A. Delves being in the chair.

The first item considered was a letter from Dr. S. S. Batliwalla regarding the grievances of residents of the Sion-Matunga scheme. The letter stated a great deal of inconvenience and hardship was experienced by the residents of Sion, Agarwada, Bhandarwada and Koliwada as a result of the insufficient number of public water taps, public latrines and absence of lighting arrangements in Dooming Lane and the bad condition of the road.

Dr. Batliwalla moved a resolution to the effect that the Chairman be asked to report upon desirability of remedying the grievances.

After a little discussion the resolution was passed.

SANDOW OF SANTA CRUZ.

Prof. Chotalal Shah, the Sandow of Santa Cruz, has been awarded the eighth out of the fourteen prizes in a Physical Culture Competition from all parts of the world. This competition in which the competitor had to send a nude photo of oneself was arranged by the well-known American Sandow, Mr. Earty Leaderman. The prize which is awarded to Prof. Shah comprises of a gold medal, a diploma and Dollars 4 in cash.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

PUBLICATION OF CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS.

An application was presented by Mr. M. A. Jinnah before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court on behalf of Jivanchand Ratanchand, Ratansey Moolji and Padamsey Hansraj against Virji Keshavji Balani and Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, the proprietor and editor of the well-known Gujarati daily, "Bombay Samachar", charging them with contempt of Court.

The applicants stated that Jivanchand Ratanchand had filed a suit against Damji Dharsey and another for a declaration that he was entitled to the possession and management of the Sheth Motishaw's temple situate at Love Lane, Byculla, and the properties pertaining to it. After the suit was filed, Ratansey Moolji and Padamsey Hansraj took out a Chamber summons in July, 1925, against the plaintiff and the Advocate-General, the 6th defendant, to show cause why the former should not be made party-defendants in the suit on behalf of the Jains of the Shwetamber Murtipujak community of Bombay. The summons came on for hearing in Chambers on 18th August, 1925, when the Advocate-General consented to take instructions from certain persons whose names were given by them, and on that his Lordship discharged the same.

Thereafter on 12th October, 1925, there appeared a Gujarati article in the "Bombay Samachar" purporting to have been written by the first respondent. That article was headed "Discussion about Motishaw's Jain Temple." Below that there were two other headings, viz., "Who is right and who is wrong?" and "An appeal to the Jain Brethren." That article purported to give a report of the proceedings of the Chamber summons taken out by the second and third applicants by giving extracts from the affidavits made by the parties together with comments on them. The applicants submitted that by publishing that article, the respondents had committed contempt of Court, as they were not entitled to publish proceedings which were conducted in Chamber, and which by the practice of this Court are understood to have been carried on in camera, without the permission of the Chamber Judge, which was not obtained in this case. The first respondent is a managing clerk in the employ of Messrs. Dastur and Co., solicitors, who are the attorneys of the defendants in this suit. He is attending to this case and was present in the Court throughout the Chamber proceedings. He knew very well that the publication without the Judge's permission would amount to contempt of Court. The suit is still pending, and the object of publishing the article, the applicants alleged, was simply to lower them in the eyes of the Jain community, and to prejudice the plaintiff in his case by misleading the members of his community. Under the above circumstances, the applicants prayed that a rule be issued against the respondents calling upon them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court.

His Lordship granted a rule accordingly.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

VISITOR'S TICKET.

Visitor's ticket in the Cawnpore Congress will be as follows:—

(1) Rs. 30, (2) Rs. 100, (3) Rs. 250, (4) Rs. 500, (5) Rs. 1,000.

The principle being, higher ticket better advantages. Visitors should make haste and write to Mr. Roop Chand, Joint Secretary, Congress Ticket Committee, Cawnpore, lest the sale may be closed before they make up their mind.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

TRAINING OF NURSES AND MEDICAL WORK.

The Salvation Army has organized a scheme for the training of its Officers' wives in midwifery, in order to ameliorate the condition of poor people in the villages of Maharashtra and Panch Mahals, and in this connexion a gengeral Hospital, similar to the S.A. Hospital at Anand, Gujarat, is to be erected in some needy part of the Marathi country.

His Excellency the Governor has from the first shown a deep interest in the scheme, and has now made the handsome donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the General Booth's 70th Birthday scheme for extensions in India, Ceylon and Burma, which includes the above. It is estimated that the new hospital will cost a lakh and a half of rupees, and the cost of training nurses will be additional. Persons interested in this work for humanity, should correspond with Brigadier David Lieb (Uttamdas), Salvation Army Hdqrs., Byculla, Bombay.

TRAM CAR FATALITY.

On the 4th instant at about 6-30 p.m. a tram car No. 8 was going from Dhobi Talao towards Fort when Anna Kiter Cabral an aged Christian women tried to get down near Bombay Gymkhana while the car was in motion and fell down on the tram lines. She was removed to G. T. Hospital in a motor car where it was found that she had sustained compound fracture of both bones of the right leg. She developed pneumonia and died on Sunday afternoon. Death was due to shock and haemorrhage following injury.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D. D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 882.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 952.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 937.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-11/16.
London—Paris Frcs 122.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Lirne 122.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.36

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet—steady.

London, Nov. 9.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 dull.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16 quiet.

London, Nov. 9.

Rentes 3 per cent. 45 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
—Do—2 months hence 32 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3½
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1/10/25
Bars sold £ 101,000
Sovereigns Export to Straits Settlement £ 10,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/8
Bank Demand	1/6 5/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 13/32
Fcs. Demand	885
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	161
Shanghai	211
Japan	114¾
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

3 Months 3 15/16 per cent.
6 Months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 3½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/5/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/3/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/10/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/5/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/0/0.

London, Nov. 9.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½.
Silver ready d. 32-5.
Silver forward d. 32-1.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Market quiet and steady. America and India bought.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86 9/16 —1/16.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 +1/8
Conversion Loan £75 3/8 —1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £55 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 3/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. £57 3/8 unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Ready:—21-3-9.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 21-3-9, at 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Vaida Posh—Opening 21-4-3, at 6 p.m. 21-4-3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar—Opening 0-1-3.
Vaida Posh—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Ready:—72-10.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 72-10, Lowest 72-8, at 6 p.m. 72-8.
Vaida Magsar—Opening 72-6, Lowest 72-5, at 6 p.m. 72-5.
Vaida Posh—Opening 72-1, Lowest 72, at 6 p.m. 72.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar—Opening 0-12-0.
Vaida Posh—Opening 1-6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Nov. 4.—There is nothing of particular interest to report concerning our market which remains quiet. The offtake generally has been well maintained, while for the heavier styles of Dhoties it is distinctly good and values in this section have appreciated. "Forward" sales are reported at much lower rates than have recently been accepted and a considerable volume of business has been booked with the result that manufacturers have now extended their deliveries.

The continued decline in Cotton has had an unsettling effect on the market, but the general feeling is that Cotton is now as low as it likely to reach this season, and that we may anticipate a return of confidence and an improvement in trade in the near future.

Grey Shirtings.—Stocks are moving into consumption slowly although the demand from up-country is still disappointing. 'Forward' sales of the heavier styles are reported at low rates, but the light-sized varieties remain neglected.

Grey Dhooties.—Clearances have been good, particularly in Shirting and Jaconet Dhooties and ready parcels have changed hands at enhanced prices. "To arrive," business is recorded in all styles at cheap levels.

Whites—are quieter and retail sales have fallen away somewhat, while values have declined 6 pies to 1 anna. Business has been negotiated for January/February/March but the earlier months are now difficult to obtain.

Miscellaneous.—The off-take is good and prices all round have been well maintained, while Woollens and Blankets have appreciated in value. The demand for ready and near parcels is satisfactory but as the season advances there is less enquiry for shipment.

Yarn.—Home spinnings have again been neglected although the scarcity of stoks has prevented any decline prices. Japanese 40s find a ready sale, chiefly on account of the price and the early shipment obtainable.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—
T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 9-5-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 12-8-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 13-0-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 15-1-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10¼ lbs. Rs. 16-6-0 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼ lbs. Rs. 17-5-0 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 7-10-0 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 40.000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 25-15 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-0 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-0 per piece.
Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 9-8 per piece.

The prices quoted are, however, for purchases of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

The improvement reported last week has not been maintained during the period under review.

Clearance have fallen off considerably and there is little or no enquiry for shipment, although prices remain steady.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—
Mule 10⅛s Rs. 3-10-6 to Rs. 3-14-6.
Mule 12⅛s Rs. 3-12-6 to Rs. 4-1-6
Mule 14⅛s Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 4-3-6.
Mule 16⅛s Rs. 4-3-6 to Rs. 4-7-6.
Mule 20⅛s Rs. 4-8-6 to Rs. 4-12-0.
Mule 22s Rs. 4-11-6 to Rs. 4-15-6.

COAL.

There has been a little more enquiry during the week, but no business of any importance to note. Raisings are good and wagons plentiful.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—
Desherghur—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
11 and 12 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
10 Seams Jherriah—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4.
Raneegunge—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated November 3rd is as follows:—

Heavy Goods.—The demand is slow and prices of standard qualities shew little change. Nitrate Bags have met with some attention, and a fair business has transpired in B. Twills and Heavy C. Bags for forward delivery.

For the U.K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 53-12-0, for April at Rs. 53-8-0, for July at Rs. 52-8-0; Twill Sacking 27/14 oz. (6 x 8) for November/January at Rs. 29-8-0; 27/16 oz. (6 x 8) for November at Rs. 34-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 87-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 87-0-0 to Rs. 85-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for March at Rs. 157-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—D. W. Flours Bags (48") for Ready at Rs. 80-0-0 basis; B. Twills for January/June at Rs. 72-8-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs 80-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 81-0-0 to Rs. 80-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Woolpacks for January/June at Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 3-11-0, for May/July at Rs. 3-12-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s for January/March at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 74-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 74-0-0; A. Twills for October at Rs. 83-0-0, for November at Rs. 82-8-0 to Rs. 84-0-0, for January at Rs. 84-0-0; A Twills (safety sewn) for May/June at Rs. 87-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for October at Rs. 71-8-0, for November at Rs. 71-8-0 to Rs. 72-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 73-0-0 to Rs. 72-8-0 to Rs. 73-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 72-8-0, April/June at Rs. 72-0-0.

Hessions—continue in demand and a good business has been done with Mills up to September at higher rates. We close quiet.

9 Porters for Ready and October at Rs 22-4-0 to Rs. 21-14-0 to Rs. 22-2-0 to Rs 21-15-0 to Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 22-0-0, for November at Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 22-6-0 to Rs 22-0-0 to Rs. 22-10-0 to Rs. 22-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 22-6-0 to Rs 22-2-0 to Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 22-4-0, for April/June at Rs. 22-2-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-0-0.

Hessian Bags 54" x 27" hd. ex 8/40 for November at Rs. 45-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready and October (10½ oz.) at Rs. 29-2-0 to Rs. 28-4-0 to Rs. 29-0-0 to Rs. 28-0-0, (10 ozs.) at Rs. 27-10-0 to Rs. 27-6-0 to Rs. 27-14-0 to Rs. 27-6-0 11 Porters for November at Rs. 27-10-0 for November/December at Rs. 27-8-0 to Rs. 27-6-0 to Rs. 27-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 27-8-0 to Rs. 26-12-0 to Rs. 27-10-0 to Rs. 27-4-0, for January September at Rs. 26-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 26-8-0 to Rs. 26-4-0 to Rs. 27-0-0 to Rs. 26-10-0 for April/September at Rs. 26-8-0 to Rs 26-4-0 to Rs. 26-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 26-8-0 to Rs. 26-4-0 to Rs. 26-8-0.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for November/January and January/March at Rs. 55-0-0.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In the League football matches (First Division), West Bromwich beat Bury by four goals to nil, and in the Third Division, the Southern Section, Charlton, drew with Merthyr, no goal being scored by either side.

In the final of the London Challenge Cup, West Ham beat the Arsenal by two goals to one at Hometon, and the match for the London Professional Charity Fund Millwall drew with Chelsea, the score being two all.—Reuter.

In the Third Division (Southern) the match between Newport and Charlton ended in a goalless draw.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In Rugby football, the Cambridge University beat the Edinburgh Academicals by 37 points to nil and the Oxford University lost to Newport by 6 points to 15.—Reuter's Special.

HARLEQUINS NEWPORT DISPUTE.

Harlequins' decision to discontinue their fixtures against Newport arises from the alleged continued infringement of rules by Newport in Saturday's match, particularly in the scrums. Newport was penalised thrice for off-side, Hamilton Wickes, on each occasion, kicking the goal and thus accounting for all Harlequins' points. Interviewed, the old international, Mr. Adrian Stoop, Hon. Secretary of the Harlequins' Club, said it was not an isolated incident to which we object; Newport infringements were characteristic of the whole match. Their forwards destroyed the spirit of the game by continued disregard of rules. We feel we have no alternative but to refuse to meet them again.

Harlequin's have no further matches against Newport this season, and their decision will take effect from next year.

Harold Davies, captain of Newport, interviewed at Oxford, prior to the match against the University, said he could not understand it. Several complaints had been made to him, but not on the score of roughness. He saw no rough play. The old international, Mr. Walter Martin Hon. Secretary, Newport, says that if there were any faults they were equally divided between both the sides.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 10th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Differences.
NEW YORK	19.00	19.05 +5		
LIVERPOOL	10.04	10.02 —.02	Mutilated.	

Sevri Rs. 382.4.0. Khandi Rs. 381.8.0.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Armistice Day: Memorial Service, Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 10 40 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
2nd LL.B. Exam. result, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-45 p.m.
The P and O s.s. Razmak with the English mails of October 29, ex Narkunda, due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Mr. Kisandas Munmohandas Ramji is a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal Election from the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P and O mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The Clan line s.s. "Harmonides" arrived in London in the evening of 6th instant.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE.—A course of lectures will be given by the Staff of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, during the second term for the benefit of teachers studying for the Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination. The first lecture will be given to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the Secondary Training College Hall by the Principal.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—The Bombay Municipality by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its fourth Open Air Wireless Concert to-day (Wednesday) from 6-15 to 8 p.m. The programme can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.—Under the auspices of the above Institute, a condolence meeting of the staff of the old and new group of mills of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd., and of the workers of the Institute, in memory of the sad death of the late Mr. Ahamadbhoy Currimbhoy, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Central Hall of the Institute under the presidentship of Mr. T. Walts, General Superintendent of the said Mills.

BALWANT SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.

The above dramatic company having successfully completed their season at Poona, have come to Bombay after a lapse of two years. They staged on Sunday last at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, the well-known drama "Bhav Bandhan" written by the late Mr. Gadkari. Mr. Dinanath as Lalika", Mr. Kolhapure as "Malati" and Mr. Kolhatkar as "Ghan Shyam" deserve special mention. Master Dinkar as "Kamanna", a comic actor, did splendid work.

To-night, the Company will stage "Vir Vidamban" written by Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

There was a meeting of the Governor-General's Executive Council at Belvedere on Tuesday.

The following had the honour of lunching at Belvedere:—The Hon. Sir Charles Innes, the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett, the Hon. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Mr. A. A. L. Parsons and Mr. G. I. Roy.

Mr. F. A. Hadow, member of the Railway Board was to have left Delhi on Tuesday for Karachi. He will stay in Karachi till the 18th when he will leave for Hyderabad *en route* to Jodhpur where he is due on 20th. He will leave Jodhpur on the morning of the 22nd arriving in Delhi the following day.

Col. H. Ainsworth Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Bihar and Orissa has returned from leave and resumed charge of his office on Tuesday.

There was a rumour recently that Sir Grimwood Mears would shortly leave Allahabad to take up some important appointment under the Government of India probably as President of the Public Service Commission. It is now understood that His Lordship will not leave Allahabad.

The Hon. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Minister for Education and Nawab of Chattari, Minister for Agriculture U. P. have arrived at Allahabad.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived at Allahabad on Monday from Delhi and he will leave shortly for Bareilly.

Mr. G. H. Spence, I.C.S., acts as Additional Joint Secretary to Government of India Legislative Department *vice* Mr. Gupta on leave.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dr. G. N. Chakravarti, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, opened an educational exhibition on Tuesday which will continue until the 16th instant.—A. P.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 10.—The establishment of a separate University for Gujarat was urged at a public meeting held here this evening.—A. P.

Calcutta, Nov. 10.—Ten up-countrymen were removed to Campbell Hospital. One of whom died on his way to hospital and two succumbed during the treatment while the remaining seven are under treatment. It is suspected they were suffering from ptomaine poisoning.—A. P.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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NOTICE.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD., Lahore, and its branches are receiving season deposits at rates to be enquired.

B. N. SINGH,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1925.

ANTIPATHY TO BOMBAY.

In his address to Sir Charles Innes, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber spoke in a tone not nearly as combative as that he adopted at the quarterly General Meeting. We have remarked before that stern phraseology is confined to family-discipline, while in the representation to Government the President of the Chamber is cautious and diplomatic. There may be expediency in the difference; on that we do not want to dwell, as we have a promiscuous range of interests to examine. One point deserves to be disposed of at once. Sir Charles Innes wished that the proceedings of the meeting were informal and un-recorded after the Calcutta pattern. It must, however, be noticed that commercial magnates of Calcutta are far more reserved in their sense of publicity than their confreres in Bombay. For instance, managing agents in Calcutta have strenuously refused access to the press in respect of important meetings, whereas in Bombay all company meetings are open to publication. The smug serenity of Calcutta proceedings gives to its plutocrats an air of distinction compared with Bombay, but it is really due to the superior concern of Bombay companies to hold their proceedings in the open. There is thus a difference in spirit. Government officials have no doubt in Calcutta the pleasure of informal conversation with the Chambers of Commerce. In Bombay we have had the custom of a candid address and a public reply when trade-matters are discussed with the representatives of Government. While we appreciate the ease of desultory discussion we think the right mode is to combine the formal exchange of opinion with personal conversation. The Bombay public are far more vigilant, at times boisterously vigilant, than the Calcutta people who feel confidence in private discussion. We, therefore, venture to differ from Sir Charles Innes and commend the Bombay practice as a system that combines the advantages of official discussion and informal controversy. The Chamber is after all a close conclave of five hundred members, not all of whom follow the exchange of opinion. The present practice which gives the public an insight into Government policy has got many points of preference, and we hope it will continue in spite of Sir Charles' fugitive suggestion.

In dealing with the suspension of the Cotton Excise Duty, Sir Charles Innes spoke in a spirit of caustic antagonism to the interests of our half-ruined industry. There has been a strike of ten weeks' duration but Sir Charles Innes had no word wherewith to attest the practical sympathy of the Government of India; for all we know the Government are perfecely placid over the disaster which has overtaken Bombay and which Manchester alone can primarily appreciate. What is the attitude of Sir Charles Innes? He imputes to the mill-owners an unaccountable desire to shirk inquiry through the Tariff Board. Though the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission has been perverted by Mr. Chadwick, the report had unequivocally favoured the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty. The facts are there beyond jugglery. When the mill-owners used the word "protection" in their appeal to Government they were not invoking the services of the Tariff Board: they were appealing for relief from a heavy, illegitimate burden. They wanted the abolition, or at least the suspension, of the Excise Duty. The Government were, however, anxious to find some terminological excuse upon which they could drag in the Tariff Board and confuse the issues. The Government have had no excuse whatever for perverting the meaning of the mill-owners' appeal after their explicit representation in October:—

> As regards referring the case of the Cotton Mill Industry to the Tariff Board, I am to state that my Committee have made it quite clear in their letter of the 15th September that they take their stand on the conclusions reached by the Indian Fiscal Commission. The Indian Fiscal Commission recommended that the Cotton Excise Duty should be abolished prior to any inquiry by the Tariff Board. If after the abolition of the Excise Duty, the Cotton Mill Industry finds itself in need of any protection against competition from countries which have ignored the Washington Convention regarding hours of labour or which enjoy indirect benefits owing to depreciated exchange or other circumstances, this Association might possibly ask for an enquiry; but all that the Association asks for at the present juncture is that the Cotton Excise Duty should be abolished in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the pledge solemnly given by Lord Hardinge.

The means beyond a shadow of doubt that the Mill-owners did not consider the suspension of the Excise Duty as a feature of tariff-protection; it would have been absurd had they suggested it. They are right in their contention. Sir Charles Innes says that the only difficulty deterring the Government is the exigency of the budget and the "pledge" given by the Government to the Assembly that the abolition of the Meston tribute would precede all other relief in taxation. The ardour of the Government to respect the wishes of the Legislature is really uncommon and immensely touching. But is that the main consideration weighing with Government of India or the Lancashire bosses who dictate tariff-terms to the Secretary of State? After provincial contributions, they may well put up the abolition of the salt-tax as more imperative. We find that in September 1924 when the Legislative Assembly proposed the prompt and unconditional repeal of the Excise Duty Sir Charles Innes contended that for any relief in Excise Duty there ought to be a corresponding rebate in the import tariff. There was no Assembly pledge to exploit then and the September objection is held in abeyance now, because deference to the Assembly seems to them to be a convenient hobby-horse. The vital concern was thus betrayed by Sir Charles Innes before he could ever exploit against the Excise Duty the adventitious pressure of the Assembly for the end of provincial contributions. Reliance on this excuse is as much a matter of patent chicanery as the plea that the suspension of the Excise Duty for a time would spell catastrophic ruin to Sir Basil Blackett's Budget. Let us be clear, without any humbug or economic charlatanry, that it is the Lancashire mandate that prevents justice to India. If the truth is otherwise, the Government can surely reject the challenge for the publication of their despatches. Here we know that it is on the demerits of their case rather than the exaggeration of etiquette, that they dare not incur the light of publicity.

In regard to the Excise Duty the Government have unfortunately to seek dialectical scores against the case of substantial justice. We may, therefore, leave the topic and glance at some of the subsidiary references advanced by Mr. Pheroze Sethna. The Railway Rates Tribunal recommended by the Acworth Committee is still in the stage of incubation. The Headlam Committee's recommendations have been totally neglected. Not even the proposal of a training ship for Indian boys has been carried out by the Government. In England four ships of the Iron Duke type have been put for the training of boys. The statement that they have not been able to secure an expert Principal is as credible as the pretence some years ago that the Government could not mint gold coin in this country for lack of apparatus. The procrastination of Government in these vital matters can not be explained in *bona fide* terms. There is one subject in which again Indian opinion is locally unanimous. Is there any real necessity for combining the terminus of the E. B. and C. I. Railway with the site at Bori Bunder? Calcutta has rejected the idea of combining Howrah and Sealdah. The acquisition of the area occupied by St. George's Hospital at a price advantageous to the European community can hardly weigh against the disadvantage of abandoning the Grant Road terminus scheme; this we affirm from the strictly Indian, non-imperial, standpoint. Though Mr. Lloyd Jones' report has not been published there is no little apprehension about the original scheme going to be accepted. The Government ought to pause and consider whether it is advisable to allow advantages to a particular community to coincide with a proposal that is objectionable to the entire scheme of our suburban development. The speech of Sir Charles Innes has been on the whole suggestive of antipathy towards Bombay and the sentiment of our mercantile community. Selfishness and foreign sectarianism hostile to Bombay continue to be among the governing principles of Delhi.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University rendered a distinct service to the country by inviting Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru to deliver the Convocation address on Saturday. This was the first time that Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru was called upon to address a university and he modestly disclaimed any claim to be an educationist in any sense of the term, though, as the "Leader" points out, he has had a long connection with the Universities of Allahabad and Benares and it was mainly due to his efforts that secondary and university education was made a transferred subject. The address which he delivered had the merits of most Convocation addresses delivered in this country without their defects not the least of which being their length, and had, besides, the distinctive merit of being at once thought-provoking and helpful. His analysis of the defects of the present system of university education and the constructive suggestions he made for their removal deserve the careful attention of all educational reformers. Referring to the constitution of the newly-started universities, with their multiplicity of councils committees, faculties, boards and other bodies, he said that what impressed him most whenever it fell on him in one capacity or another during the last few years to construe some of the Universities Acts, was the regrettable waste of time and ingenuity over questions of conflict of jurisdiction between one body or another, none of which being unavoidable. This impression is shared by those interested in educational progress and amendment of these Acts simplifying the constitutions of the universities is urgently called for. Another criticism of the universities in the U. P. which Dr. Sapru made has application to universities in other parts of the country also. "It seems to me", he said, referring to the reform of legal education, "that if we can agree to concentrate our energies upon the improvement and development of legal education and encourage research in our ancient systems of Hindu and Mahomedan laws, I think we at Allahabad and Lucknow shall be rendering a greater service to the cause of education and to the nation than we are doing at present by a merciless multiplication of indifferent graduates in law."

But the most stimulating part of Dr. Sapru's address was that in which he raised and himself answered the question: "Has university education in India been a success"? Dr. Sapru did not do injustice to our universities when he said that whether their founders intended them so to function or not, the fact remained that during the last forty or forty-five years of their existence the universities operated or were supposed to operate more or less as factories for the manufacture of certain types of men—efficient and upright public servants destined to execute the orders of their superiors but not expected to possess the libre of the latter, clever lawyers not rising beyond a certain height, and schoolmasters and professors who chose their profession always waiting for a call from some other direction. The harvest was not bad for the seed that was sown. If occasionally Indian genius asserted itself and men of outstanding abilities rose above the deplorably low national average, it was not mainly or even largely due to the training they received at the universities. If our national average is very low compared with that of many other countries, the fault is not so much of our young men as of our social organisation, our educational system and, above all, of foreign rule. Our social system, as Dr. Sapru lamented, imposes far too heavy a strain on our young men who are saddled with domestic responsibilities at an age when they should be free to cultivate their minds and build up reserves of intellectual and moral strength not only for bearing the burdens which must fall on their shoulders but also for softening the bitterness of disappointment which is the lot of not a few. The economic struggle is keen in every country but the struggle which faces our young men is more disheartening than that confronting young men of free countries. Real parliamentary life, higher public services including the military services and industrial and scientific pursuits offer remunerative careers of honour to aspiring young men in other countries, but to Indians these careers are either completely or largely barred. "No Government—foreign or national—can afford", Dr. Sapru said, "to absorb in its public services the hundreds or possibly thousands of graduates who leave our universites every year." This, however, is not the whole truth. For, in no country which has a Government of its own, do the sons of the soil find such difficulties placed in the way of a career as in India. A national Government in every country considers it its primary duty to open fresh avenues of work for the youth of the country by fostering scientific research, promoting technical education and encouraging the development of industries. The blight of foreign rule, therefore, accounts as much for the failure of our universities as any other cause.

Apart from this, the most important cause of the low standard of our graduates is the importance given to English as the principal medium of instruction in our universities and even schools. The neglect of the vernaculars and of the classic Oriental languages has divorced the majority of our graduates from the life of the nation and has prevented them from perfectly assimilating Western culture. The absurdity of the present unnatural system was well brought out by Dr. Sapru when he said: "I wonder what English universities would have been if English youths had received their instruction in history, logic, ethics and jurisprudence in French, German or Italian." Dr. Sapru's protest, as that of every genuine Indian educational reformer, is not against the use of English or the study of English literature but against the neglect (which has been allowed to overtake our languages. Seldom has a more moving and effective appeal on behalf of the vernaculars been made than in the following words of Dr. Sapru:—

> "As all experience shows, the best of thoughts have been uttered by great writers, poets and thinkers in their own language. John Milton could have written *Paradise Lost* in Latin—his classical knowledge was, so we are told by his biographers, profound and deep—but he chose his own language as the medium of expression. The choice of Bengali by Michael Madhu Sudan Dutt and Rabindranath Tagore is another illustration. Speaking, therefore, in Lucknow, and to the members of the Lucknow University, I hope I may be pardoned if I remind them of the duty they owe in a special degree to Urdu literature. Let not the language in which Rush, Nasikh, Inshe, Wazir, Rind, Saba and Daya Shankar Naseem wrote, and Anis and Dabeer sang their great songs of sorrow become our day, or the language in which the genius of Ratan Nath Sarshar, Sharar, Sajjad Husain and Jwala Prasad Barq found its expression only a generation ago, be despised; let it not perish or even languish because the message from the west is more pressing or more profitable. Cultivate that language and develop it, and I feel confident that it will not fail you when you will want to express some of the deepest thoughts and emotions that may move your minds. Nor let Persian and Arabic, so necessary to a correct understanding of Urdu—with their traditional seats of learning here—fall into neglect. While no doubt the *alumni* of this University must receive all the benefits of a sound education in modern sciences and arts, they have also a right to expect that they will not be disinherited from that patrimony which their ancestors have left them."

It is unfortunate that Benares and Aligarh universities, which, as Dr. Sapru says, might have been expected to take the lead in this respect, have chosen or been forced by circumstances to follow the old models. The founders of the Osmania University, however, took the bold step of making a departure and they fully deserve the credit which Dr. Sapru gave them for courage and imagination in deciding from the very beginning to adopt Urdu as the medium of instruction, realising, as every educated Indian does, that a foreign language howsoever carefully mastered must always remain alien to our mode of thought and expression.

Notes of the Day.

The Locarno Spirit"

A Continental statesman was reported to have said only a few days ago that political questions would be solved henceforward in Europe in the Locarno spirit." It is interesting to note that Soviet opinion does not hope for much from this spirit. According to the view expressed in the "Izvestea", the well-known Russian organ which specializes in the examination of matters of foreign policy, "the treaty of Locarno is a victory for English diplomacy. France's freedom of action with reference to the question of Germany's Eastern frontiers now depends upon the decision of the League of Nations. Poland has been isolated, and England has pointed Poland out to Germany as the object of compensation, and France has not been able to avoid this. In all cardinal questions England succeeded in impressing her opinions on the Conference, and managed to make Germany toe the line to her. The Locarno Treaty indicates a great disturbing factor in the development of Russo-German relations after the war." There is no doubt that Soviet statesmen will do their level best to persuade Germany to get into closer relations again with Russia, and the recent trade agreement between the two countries is a successful step in this direction. In some American quarters too there has been sounded a pessimistic note about Locarno, to which the "Koelnische Zeitung" in mail week did not fail to refer. The American criticism is that the Locarno Conference succeeded only in re-establishing the old European balance, and there is thus the danger again of a conflict between "the new European bloc and the Asiatic group led by Russia." The German paper thinks that this view will make America look with favour on a Russo-American agreement.

Hush-hush.

Whenever the Government get secretive about the failure of a pet scheme or some defalcation by officers, Dame Rumour takes the matter into her own hands and develops the scandal. There is nothing so healthy as light, but it is a convention of the bureaucratic guild that those detected should be treated gently. The practice of privacy is useful in keeping up the prestige of official rectitude among simple folk; knowing sections of the city are merely amused at the elaborate precautions taken by officials to screen the examination of serious cases. The Bombay Government will be doing themselves a service if they issue a communique about Development and the Back Bay Reclamation, and dispel the unflattering rumours afloat. Is the Development programme going to have a healthy pause? Are they winding up the Back Bay chimera for the time being? What is the condition of the famous dredger "George Lloyd"? The experts ought to look for interior complications, with an indulgent eye for the age of the patient. If the dredger is sold to-day, how much shall we get? Though the public is generally nose-led by experts, we feel like putting these questions, which are highly relevant. The General Member of the Bombay Government has got the time to prove the matter now that he is rid of the pestilential fellows in the Council who clamour for a mill-enquiry. He should not regard it as a slur on Bombay, because the Government of India too are tolerating a hush-hush policy in connection with certain financial surprises on the East Indian Railway. Seventeen lakhs of rupees may be an exaggeration, but two big officers are said to have been suspended. The authorities seem to be against crying for the police. Everything proceeds in quiet, seclusive style, and the Government imagine that because they share the complicity of silence, nobody in the world is the wiser.

Misplaced Severity.

We echo the just condemnation by a South Indian contemporary of the action of the Sub-Magistrate of Tirupati, who saw fit to sentence a Panchama[l] to pay a fine of Rs. 75. or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month. What was the awful offence for punishing which the full rigour of the law was applied against an humble individual who could never be in a position to scrape together even five rupees? The charge against him was that he had "defiled the Padmavati temple by entering it." In other words the poor Panchama had done something which, in the eyes of enlightened Hindu opinion, it is the inherent right of every man to do, to go to a place of worship for his devotions. We are not aware that the Padmavati temple and grounds are the private property of any individual, who can claim that he can regulate the right of access to them to whomsoever he likes. In fact in the case of an overwhelming number of Hindu temples of worship, the tradition has been that they are public places. It is extremely unfortunate that orthodox opinion in the Madras Presidency should be violently against allowing any access to the certain humble people arrogantly named untouchables by the so-called higher castes, but that is no reason why a dispenser of law and order belonging to a civilized Government should, by his undue severity in dealing out justice, help the already tottering forces of orthodoxy.

Free and Compulsory Education in Bombay.

With reference to our remarks regarding the exemption of Muslim girls from the scheme of free and compulsory primary education in the F. and G. wards of the city, a correspondent points out that so far as the Corporation is concerned Muslim girls have not been left out from the scope of compulsion. At the instance of Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimbhakar a resolution was passed by the Corporation expressing the opinion on the recommendation of the Schools Committee, that the time had come for including Muslim girls also within the operation of the Primary Education Act of 1920, and that Government be requested to amend the Act so as to extend compulsion to Muslim girls in the City of Bombay. So, as soon as the Act is amended Muslim girls will also be included in the Compulsory Education Scheme. It is a pity that the Government of Bombay have not moved in the matter promptly.

MAKE THE BEST OF REFORMS.

"EXACT GOODWILL BY SHOWING GOODWILL."

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO MR. PATEL.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

At the Lord Mayor show, at which was featured the "pageant of Empire trade" the customary banquet was given at Guildhall and was attended by leading statesmen, diplomatic representatives and the Dominion and Indian High Commissioners. A most cordial welcome was accorded to Mr. Chamberlain. The gathering abandoned its habitual decorum and burst into cheers. Prior to speeches, Mr. Chamberlain drank with the German Ambassador from the Loving Cup. Mr. Baldwin said that Government avoided spectacular legislation and concentrated on a quiet peacemaking at home and abroad. He believed we were substantially nearer reaping the fruits of it than seemed possible last year.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

Mr. Baldwin referred in sympathetic terms to the difficulties with which the Dominions were struggling and said he was sure they would regard our efforts with similar sympathy. He referred to Wembley the result of which could not at present be measured, but it had familiarised the people with potentialities of the Imperial heritage and was bound to stimulate Empire trade and the passage of people of densely populated Britain into the territory awaiting development overseas. (Cheers.). After mentioning that the British Industries Fair would be held in Birmingham and London in Spring as an attraction to overseas buyers, the Premier asserted that at present there was unquestionably more hopeful feeling based partly on an increase in the orders received and partly on the inquiries arriving also on certain economic facts, namely continuous decline in unemployment, large supply of raw cotton from America giving impetus to Lancashire trade, worldwide shortage of stocks, cheaper wool and large harvest, in addition to peaceful settlement of difficulties in Western Europe. He appealed to the people to take a practical step to encourage industrial recovery by buying British goods

TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

Alluding to India, Mr. Baldwin said the "Time is shortly approaching when Lord Reading, will lay aside his responsibilities which he supported with great composure, sagacity and courage for many years. (cheers). In welcoming him back, we rejoice to learn that anxiety which he sustained by reason of Lady Reading's operation has been assuaged by the happy and successful result. Lord Reading's successor has been appointed. I will not say any more than that he is a man who alike in integrity and capacity is not, in the opinion of his colleagues, unfit to join the illustrious line of Indian Viceroys. He carries with him the affection of those who know him best, and I believe the confidence of the whole country."

TRIBUTE TO MR. V. J. PATEL.

He expressed the opinion that we were entitled to claim that during the last twelve months, real and progressive improvement had taken place in the Indian affairs. He stated that it was too soon to say the atmosphere of suspicion had been dissipated, or that all our anxieties had ended. "So much can hardly be expected, but the recent session of the Assembly has furnished a welcome evidence of the growth of a spirit of responsibility and not less important of the conception of parliamentary "esprit de corps." I read with particular pleasure some observations of the new Speaker upon taking the office to which he has recently succeeded. Hitherto a strong Party man, he expounded the duties and responsibilities of his high office in a language which would not be unworthy of Peel or Ulswater."

"Evidently I cannot do more than deal, in the most general way, with the situation so complex and so various, but if by chance my words should penetrate those whom I would influence, I would urge them to exact goodwill by showing goodwill, (cheers), to demonstrate their political capacity which the grant of the existing Constitution has accepted as a postulate by making the best of what has already been given, and, by doing so, satisfy us in this country, who on our side too have responsibility which we cannot surrender, that they are not unfit for a future even broader and more responsible."

Mr. Baldwin in the peroration referred to the fact that he was speaking in the shadow of the Armistice Day at a time when our sustained efforts for peace abroad were at last overcoming the legacies of evil and suspicion. He was convinced that in a similar way the industrial difficulties were amenable to resolution by reason without resort to force. (Cheers.).

Mr. Chamberlain expressed confidence that the Locarno Pact would be ratified by all countries because no statesman would dare take responsibility for dashing such a cup of hope.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

NO DEFINITE APPOINTMENTS MADE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In connection with the report that Sir Frederick Whyte has been appointed member of the Indian Public Service Commission, Reuter understands that no appointments have yet been definitely made and that the matter is being still discussed.—Reuter.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

MR. WADIA'S PROPOSALS.

PRIVATE CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, to-day, privately conferred with the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other representatives of the Lancashire Cotton trade. It is understood he has submitted constructive proposals for joint action in face of the Japanese cotton competition, but hitherto nothing has transpired with regard to the proceedings.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF EXCISE DUTY.

LANCASHIRE READY FOR BARGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

It transpires that only an informal exchange of views occurred between Mr. N. N. Wadia and representatives of Manchester cotton trade.

It is understood that the object of visit is to secure, if possible, cooperation of the leaders of Lancashire cotton industry with Bombay millowners in legislative action against Japanese competition. The depreciation of the Japanese exchange is said to have created havoc in the sale of both Lancashire and Bombay cotton goods and, it is alleged, that the Japanese mills are disregarding hours and conditions of labour agreed to in Washington Convention. Bombay millowners say this has compelled them to reduce the wages of the operatives by eleven and a half per cent. which has led to the present strike.

It is understood that Mr. Wadia will continue discussions in Lancashire during the week.

In this connection it is noteworthy that a suggestion has been made for the abolition of 3½ per cent. excise duty on Indian woven cloth which, it is said, suffers from competition with Japanese coarse counts but that it does not compete with Lancashire's finer counts. Lancashire, however, appears to favour simultaneous and similar reduction in eleven per cent. Indian Import duty on Lancashire cloth.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

ANONYMOUS SCRIBBLERS BUSY.

On Tuesday the strike situation remained the same as on the previous day. About 70 mills open every morning and admit between 50 to 60 workmen apiece who are mostly mechanics, time-keepers, clerks etc. On Tuesday 4,300 men got in, while 20 received their wages for September.

Two anonymous notices were posted in the mill area on Tuesday, one on the gates of Morarji Gokuldas Mill at Soparibag, exhorting the operatives not to go to work until the question of their wages was settled. The other was posted at Victoria Bridge, Mazagaon, urging the operatives to go to work as it was not a wise policy to stay at home and waste their time in idleness. It also stated that no relief was given to the operatives proper and what food stuff was distributed was among the blind and the lame of the city

On Tuesday the Labour leaders distributed rations among 800 operatives at different centres in the mill area.

MILL OPERATIVES' MEETING AT KURLA.

One more meeting of mill-operatives was held at Kurla in the Jamat Khana Hall on Sunday when a large number of Kurla workers assembled together to discuss the present grave textile labour situation and organise the men's Union.

The following office-bearers for the Kurla Kamgar Sangha were elected:—Messrs. Buddhu Master (President), Jhabwala (Secretary), Jabre (Assistant Secretary), Bakhle (Treasurer), Mr. Godse and 4 others Members of the Managing Committee.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Daily we have been reading in various newspapers that grains, railway tickets, etc., etc., are being daily supplied free to a large number of poor mill strikers who are without employment at present. Having read these facts we sent about a dozen of the very poor people belonging to our mills to claim some grains etc., to live upon. But to our great surprise, they returned with empty hands and it has been brought to our notice that relief is given only to completely broken down persons and not to those who are able-bodied persons, though they may be starving. Is this called relieving the sufferings of the poor hard-up mill hands? If the relievers are not in a position to keep the wolf out of the door of all the hungry mill hands, why should they at all give undue publicity to miserably scanty relief? We strongly maintain, this procedure is suicidal as it raises hopes which cannot be satisfied and keeps men away from work, which many may rather resume than starve and live on false hopes.

Let the supporters of labour publish the precise facts, after which the people will decide for themselves what to do. Let them say that they have got so many rupees only and at the rate of so many per day, they can give relief to so many men only and for so many days. If the mill hands were informed of these facts, they would probably hold a meeting of their own, and decide to go to work in the absence of any other alternatives. Otherwise the poor people would hold out to the very last, till they come to know that the grains etc., cannot be supplied to more than 5 per cent. and as a consequence they will be undone. We poor jobbers as well as the mill hands would rather like that the plain truth be published to all the mill hands. This is the only way to relieve us.—Yours, etc.,

VISHRAM DHACOOJI AND OTHER JOBBERS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

GUN THAT WORRIES.

SPANIARDS PERTURBED

RIFFS RENDER BRIBERY IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Tetuan.—The big gun on Mokkedassem heights which has been bombarding the town and which the Spaniards endeavoured to silence by negotiations with the Jerbala tribesmen but without success apparently because the price demanded by the Jerbalas was too high is still worrying the town.

The Spanish column on 7th instant made a demonstration with the object of securing its withdrawal in view of the celebrations in connection with the proclamation of the new fifteen year old Khalifa in the Spanish zone. The column met with no solid opposition, but suffered fifty-one casualties from long-range sniping. Natives of the district say that the lower slopes of Mokkedassem are held by the Jerbalas and the summit and the gun are guarded by 200 Riffs with the object of rendering Spanish bribery impossible.

It has now been arranged to start operations, to silence the gun about November 18th for which five columns of 12,000 men will be employed.

Yprita gas so-called because it was first used at Ypres, really mustard gas, is being extensively used here and at Alhucemas. The Spanish troops at Alhucemas suffered losses owing to their gas remaining in the air.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER CRISIS?

WOES OF FRENCH MINISTRY

CONFLICT WITH FINANCE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Paris.—There is a renewed talk of early Ministerial crisis arising from the conflict between Government and the Finance Committee of the Chamber on the question of Government's proposal to issue banknotes to find money needed to redeem the short-term debt falling due in December, on which point the Committee are of unanimous opinion that inflation must be avoided at all costs even if it entails some sort of suspension of payment of the debt service.—Reuter.

M. PAINLEVE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Paris.—Before the Finance Committee of the Chamber, M. Painleve stated that the total requirements of the Treasury to December 31st amounted to 5,060 million francs, including 2,690 million for the redemption of bonds falling due on December 8th. The increase in monetary circulation would be 2,690 millions in the form of advance on the sinking fund which must be paid to the Bank of France as receipts from the proposed national contributions came in. M. Painleve emphasised that a slight temporary increase in monetary circulation between now and the end of year would be inevitable.

M. Auriol declared that the Socialists still opposed the policy of inflation.

M. Painleve declared he would welcome

INDIANS NOT A MENACE TO NATAL.

TRADE RIVALRY, THE ONLY REASON

WANTED EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ALL RACES.

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

S. AFRICAN CONGRESS'S DEMANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Cape Town.—The fifth Sessions of the South African Indian Congress was opened here for the object of considering the situation confronting the Indian community as a direct result of the Asiatic Bill introduced at the last session.

Doctor Gool, in his presidential address, said that in 1914 Indians looked hopefully to the South African Party for fair play. They were disappointed, however, when the Class Areas Bill came forward. Hope sprang anew with the advent of the Hertzog Government, but disappointment followed again with the "iniquitous Bill." He admitted that under certain conditions it was advisable to segregate primitive races, but Indians were more than civilised men. The only reason why Indians were singled out was because they dared to compete in trade with the Europeans. He denied the Indians were a menace to Natal, as there the Indian population was stationary, while the European population was increasing rapidly. There was no possibility of producing a white South Africa in the sense that every member of the country must be white. The only reasonable aim, as enunciated by General Smuts, could be a white civilised standard in which every race could take part. Dr. Gool expressed himself in favour of the suggestion for a Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

MUKDEN'S ARMY PENETRATES METROPOLITAN AREA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Peking.—Mukden cavalry penetrated the metropolitan area which is regarded as being under Fengy-uh-Siang's jurisdiction and occupied several towns near Tungchow, twenty miles from Peking. Fengy uh-Siang's troops have hitherto withdrawn without returning Mukden army's fire and is preparing to evacuate Tungchow.

Tuan-chi-Jui is striving hard to preserve peace between Changt-so-Lin and Fengy-uh-Siang.—Reuter.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

"INCITING SOLDIERS TO INSUBORDINATION".

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—The Correctional Tribunal has sentenced Communist Monmoucceau, Secretary of the Unitary General Conference of Labour, M. Bellenger manager of "Humanite" and three other Communists to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of thousand francs for inciting soldiers to insubordination.

Two other Communists were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of thousand francs.—Reuter.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Sydney.—The electoral campaign is warming up at the approach of elections and all Parties profess confidence. Mr. Bruce, who toured the States, to-day addressed a meeting of seven thousand persons at Town Hall in which he castigated Labourites, declaring that nation must decide between constitutional democracy and irresponsible dictatorship. He added that millions had been lost through strike of British seamen but it was nothing to what would happen if lawlessness was not checked.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAINS IN MADURA

VAIGAI IN FLOODS.

HOUSES COLLAPSE.

MADURA, Nov. 10.

Incessant and heavy rains have fallen in Madura since Sunday noon. The Vaigai river is in floods since yesterday morning. Floods have entered several parts of the city and Government and the Municipality are busy making arrangements to guard the banks of the river from breaching. The authorities state that there is danger only if in the Periyar Lake the water rises fifteen feet more than the average level. Yesterday morning, water was thirteen feet above the average which was reduced to ten feet by the evening, but there is heavy rain in the Periyar Lake area.

The Suruli river also is in floods. A few houses and huts in the flooded area have collapsed.—A. P.

HEAVY RAIN IN COCHIN.

COCHIN, Nov. 10.

Cochin is having extraordinary weather now. It began to rain night before last and continued throughout the whole of yesterday It has been raining heavily since this morning with occasional squall. Trains are delayed and educational and mercantile institutions have been temporarily closed.—A. P.

HEAVY DAMAGE ON RLY. LINE.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Reports received in Madras show that heavy damage has been caused by incessant rain and floods on the railway line near Trichinopoly. Report despatched on Monday afternoon when there was still continuous downpour of rain for several hours stated that the bank on the Quilon side of the big Thamraparni bridge near Sarmadevi has breached, as also the railway line between Ambamudram and Kallidaikurichi. Reports stated that there was heavy rain and flood and line betweenTinnevelly and Gangayakondan was threatened. At present train service has been cancelled over the affected area. Trivandrum express that arrived in Madras this morning was run *via* Tinnevelly to Madras.—A. P

DAY TRAINS ONLY.

Divisional Superintendent South Tinnevelly, wires under date 10th:—

The line between Srivaikuntam and Alwartirunagari is unsafe owing to rain. Day trains only are run between Srivaikuntam and Tiruchandur from to-day 10th instant. Regular running to and from Tiruchandur will be resumed, probably, in two days.—A. P.

POLITICAL MURDERS IN EGYPT.

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS IN CAIRO.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Cairo.—Extensive inquiries into the political murders in Egypt have resulted in sensational arrests of Abdel Halim and Biali Bey, the second secretary of the Egyptian Legation at Constantinople, who recently arrived in Egypt and his brother. It transpires that Abdel Halim was an associate of Mahmoud Ismail who was executed for the murder of the Sardar.—Reuter.

ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

ASSEMBLY'S CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Constantinople.—The Assembly of Angora has passed a vote of confidence in Government, the members of the Progressive party voting against the motion after a speech by General Kiazim Karabekir in which he denied that his party had any share in the recent revolution in Kurdistan

Ismet Pasha in a speech declared that the Government had strengthened the influence of the Assembly and the power of the Republic and praised the work of the Tribunals of Independence. He also emphasised the importance of development of railways and reform in the civil and criminal codes.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COY.

LONDON Nov. 10.

Presiding over a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in London, Sir Charles Greenway said the company was now firmly established as one of the leading oil companies of world The advent of a new powerful competitor in the world market had, of course, aroused good deal of opposition but they were always ready to enter into any arrangement with the competitors that might serve the purpose of reducing the costs to the consumers, but it was essential that they should retain their own individuality.

Sir Charles stated that the company's production of oil in 1924-25 amounted to 4,333,000 tons compared with 1,106,000 tons in 1918-19.—Reuter's Special.

MESSRS. JAYAKAR AND KELKAR RESIGN

FROM SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE.

FOR PREACHING RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

POONA CITY, Nov. 10.

Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and N. C. Kelkar in resigning the membership of the Executive Council of the All-India Swarajya party have issued the following statement to the press:—

"We find that Pandit Motilal Nehru is violating the understanding arrived at Nagpur by openly preaching a violent crusade against responsive cooperation while insisting on our remaining silent. We wish to exercise our right to reply to his criticisms which are causing great misunderstanding and prejudice in the public mind. We recognise the desirability of our ceasing to be members of the Swarajya Party Executive Council while we reply to the Pandit's criticisms. We are, therefore, tendering our resignations of our membership of that Council so as not to embarass our colleagues thereon and in order to be able to exercise our right of reply to the Pandit with freedom and frankness."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar will deliver an address in Sarvaji Mandir, Poona, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th on "The Doctrine of Responsive Cooperation." Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.—A. P.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

BOMBAY Nov. 10.

In a statement to the press Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Secretary, Bombay Council Swaraj Party, says:

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Rao Sahab Dadubhai Desai, Independent Member, Bombay Council, had an interview with Pandit Motilal Nehru on Sunday, the 8th instant at Bombay, in regard to the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party. It was urged on Pandit Motilalji that references to the representation of the Swarajists and their associates in the Bombay Council at the meeting addressed by Panditji on the previous day were inaccurate and placed the Council Swarajists in a difficult position. Pandit Motilalji justified his campaign in favour of the Nagpur decision, but he promised to correct any misstatement about the Council Swarajists. Panditji also conceded that the Bombay Council Swarajists had every right to put their views before the Executive Council of the Party as a result of the experience they had of the working of their Council. Mr. K. F. Nariman's statement that the Bombay Council Swarajists had 'petitioned' for permission to accept offices was wholly misleading. The Bombay Council Swarajists only exercised their inherent right to put before the Executive Council of their Party their opinion on 'the policy and programme of the Party with a view to secure a clarification of the Swarajist policy in the light of the experience gained during the working of the Bombay Council.

TEXT OF REPRESENTATION.

The following is the text of the representation submitted by the Bombay Council Swarajists. It speaks for itself and comments are needless:—

"We the ordinary and associate members of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council desire to express our opinion with reference to the question which is coming on for decision before the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party at Nagpur on 1st prox. We adhere to the view expressed by Mr. Jayakar, the leader of our Party in the Bombay Council, that though Mr. Tambe's action in accepting the Executive Councillorship of the C. P. Government while yet a member of the Swaraj Party deserves disapproval, that fact raises the larger question whether the time has not come when the Swaraj Party should revise its programme so as to lay down clear principles in favour of acceptance of offices and a policy of what late Lok. Tilak called Responsive Co-operation From our experience of the Bombay Legislative Council and of the Bombay Government, we are of opinion that the time has come when the Swaraj Party should change its present policy to that of Responsive Co-operation lifting the ban against the acceptance of Ministerships and leave the matter to the discretion of the Swarajist members in the Council of the Province concerned. The Bombay Government has made itself impregnable with the aid of certain reactionary elements in the Council and through the Transferred Departments it has been enacting measures and taking other steps of a very retrograde character so as to stir up more and more discord and antipathies which are serious impediments to the cause of Swaraj. We are convinced that the proper remedy for all these maladies is for the Swarajists to accept offices and carry on the struggle for Swaraj with their aid, thereby preventing the unholy coalitions between Government and the reactionary elements in the country. We have asked Mr. Jayakar as our representative to put forward these views before the meeting of the Executive Council of the Party, and we do hope that our views will receive consideration which they deserve. The Independent members of our Council who are associate members of the Party also share the same view.

Sd. J. C. Sivaminarayan D. N. Patil, L. B. Bhopatkar, N. M. Mehta, M. K. Dixit, B. G. Pahalajani ("I am strongly of opinion that on suitable occasion the Swaraj Party should go into the Government lobby to decide matters on their merits so as to make it a powerful movement.") H. D. Saheba ("I am in favour of accepting Minis-

(Continued on page 9.)

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

COMPULSORY SCHEME FOR WHOLE CITY.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Dr. R. M. Mistry's motion to refer the following to the Tramways Committee was adopted:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from the Tramways Company and report to the Corporation whether it is feasible to run a number of express Tram cars with as few stoppages as possible during certain hours in the morning and evening in order to give facility of transport to people going to and from their offices in the Fort."

THE POLLING DAY.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji moved:—

"That the Commissioner be informed that it is the opinion of the Corporation that in case the Bombay Government do not accede to the desire of the Corporation, and declare the day of Municipal elections a public holiday, the forthcoming general elections should take place on a Sunday."

Mr. Mathuradas said the proposition was brought with a view to enable a large number of voters to attend the polling booths and give their votes. The Act did not allow the Corporation to give definite booths to the Commissioner and he hoped they would pass the proposition unanimously.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconded.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram opposing said some of the mills were working even on Sundays, and there was an unwritten Municipal law that no business of the Corporation should be transacted on Sundays.

Mr. R. A. Gole, supporting, instanced the case of the Thana Municipality who had fixed their last Municipal elections for a Sunday.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thought if a Sunday could not be fixed, a Saturday might more convenient. He moved an amendment accordingly.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was no legal objection to a Sunday being fixed, but there were some technical objections. He would ask the Corporation to appoint a Committee of members to help him in dealing with all knotty points arising out of this question. He thought 14th January was Makar Sankranti holiday, and that day could be fixed. There were also other holidays in January, he said.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

FOREIGN "GHEE."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the large sale of a foreign substance known as vegetable ghee in the city and he be requested to report (a) whether the same is a milk product at all, and is equally nutritious as genuine ghee, (b) what quantity is imported every month and how much is sold in the city, and (c) whether he has got means to prevent merchants from selling the substance in the name of ghee under the recently passed Adulteration Act."

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded and the proposition was adopted.

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved:—

"That the Secretary, Schools Committee, be requested to prepare a scheme of Free and Compulsory Primary Education for the whole city of Bombay."

Mr. Vaidya said they should be ready with their scheme as the matter had already been delayed too much.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola said they had already had great difficulty with Government in regard to F and G Wards. Without making necessary financial preparations he did not think they should prepare a scheme now.

Mr. R. S. Asavale said if the Schools Committee could go into the question carefully they could minimise the expenditure.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot thought the proposition was premature.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said they would have done better to wait for the result of the deliberations with Government in regard to this very matter, although he was not opposed to the introduction of compulsory education in the whole city.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, R. H. Gandhi and R. A. Gole supported the proposition.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday).

SIKH SUDHAR COMMITTEE.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 9.

The first annual general meeting of the Provincial Sikh Sudhar Committee was held at Amritsar on Sunday. Members from all the Sikh districts were present. On the motion of Sardar Bahadur Sadhu Singh, General Secretary, it was decided to get the Committee registered. It was also decided to work wholeheartedly the new Gurdwara Act and that candidates for election to the Central Board be put up by the District Sikh Sudhar Committees.

The Provincial Sikh Sudhar Committee has its district organisations in almost all the districts and membership of these District Committees is about a lakh and a half. The Committee has held nearly 300 Dewans or meetings in prominent places of the province during the first year of its existence.

The S. G. P. C. as well as the Provincial Sikh Sudhar Committee, which represents moderate Sikhs are actively busy in getting the voters registered for the coming Central Board elections.—A. P.

THE INDIAN ISSUE.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE URGED.

LABOUR PARTY'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Secretary, of the Independent Labour Party writes in the 'New Leader":—

At the Liverpool Conference of the Labour Party last week a resolution was unanimously adopted outlining the Indian policy of the Party. The resolution was moved by Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., on behalf of the Labour Party executive and seconded by myself on behalf of the I.L.P., and was the result of agreement between the Labour Party and the I.L.P., after considerable negotiation. I think it will be worth while indicating the different points of view so that the Indian public may understand the attitude of the British Labour movement.

INNER HISTORY.

The original resolutions issued by the Labour Party executive for discussion at the Conference made no reference to India. There was a long statement of policy on the British Commonwealth of Nations, but even this did not mention India. Accordingly the I.L.P., forwarded a resolution briefly stating our Indian policy in the following terms:—

"This Conference recognises the right of the Indian peoples to govern themselves, welcomes the Minority Report of the Indian Reforms Inquiry Committee, and urges that representatives of the Indian Parties should be asked to meet in Conference to draft a Constitution for India, with a view to immediate application after consultation with the British Government."

The Labour Party executive thereupon themselves tabled a comprehensive resolution and submitted it to the I.L.P. It was in the following terms:—

"This Conference is of opinion that the Indian policy of the British Government should be one of co-operation with the Indian people in securing Self-Government and the entry of India into free and equal partnership with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The Conference declares "s agreement, with the conclusion of the Minority Report of the Indian Reforms Inquiry Committee that the defects inherent in the Government of India Act 1919 cannot be remedied satisfactorily by an amendment of the Government of India Act or of the Rules made thereunder.

It is convinced that the political situation in India makes it imperative that immediate steps be taken to place the Indian Constitution on a permanent basis, and; with a view to a new atmosphere of friendly discussion, that all coercive measures and repressive legislation should be withdrawn.

It welcomes the declaration of the Secretary of State for India that the Government would most carefully examine any constitution framed by Indians and carying with it a fair measure of general agreement among the peoples of India.

The Conference welcomes the Commonwealth of India Bill issued by the National Convention of India and approved by individual leaders of every section of political opinion in India—as an admirable basis for discussion in view of a permanent constitution, and urges the Swaraj Party to co-operate on similar lines.

THE ISSUES.

This resolution was unacceptable to the I.L.P., for a number of reasons.

First, we objected to the assumption in the first paragraph that India must necessarily be a part of the British Empire. We felt that this must be a matter for India to decide.

Second, we objected to the paragraph "welcoming" Lord Birkenhead's speech, in view of the fact that his invitation to the Indian parties to submit a constitution had in effect been postponed until 1929. We felt that this clause would only add colour to the view that there is no distinction between the policy of the Government and of the Labour Party.

Third, we felt that the Commonwealth of India Bill ought not to be the only proposal examined by the Secretary of State, in view of the fact that it has not been endorsed by some of the most important Indian parties.

Fourth, we considered that the right method to secure a new Constitution acceptable to the Indian peoples was an immediate representative Conference.

Fifth we objected to advice being given to the Swaraj Party from England, particularly in view of the unsatisfactory record of the Labour Government itself during its period of office.

THE FINAL DRAFT.

For these reasons we submitted a series of amendments which were ultimately accepted by the Labour Party executive. I think the resolution in its final form outlines a policy which will be acceptable to the Indian people. It read as follows:—

"This Conference recognises the right of the Indian peoples to full Self-Government and self-determination. It welcomes the declarations of representative Indian leaders in favour of free and equal partnership with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and is of opinion that the policy of the British Government should be one of co-operation with the Indian people with this object in view.

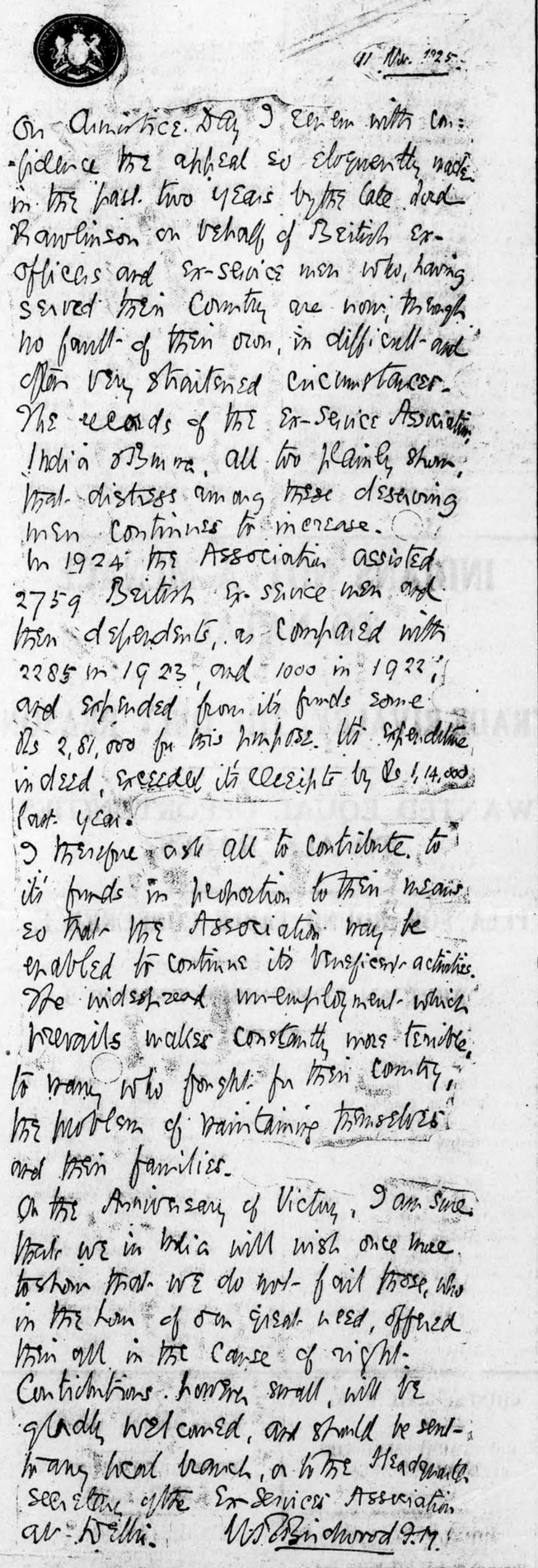
The Conference declares its agreement with the conclusions of the Minority Report of the Indian Reforms Inquiry Committee that the defects inherent in the Government of India Act, 1919, cannot be remedied satisfactorily by an amendment of the Government of India Act or of the Rules made thereunder.

It is convinced that the political situation in India makes it imperative that immediate steps should be taken to place the Indian Constitution on a permanent basis, and, with a view to a new atmosphere of friendly discussion, that all coercive measures and repressive legislation should be withdrawn.

It notes the declaration of the Secretary of State for India that the Government would most carefully examine any constitution framed by Indians and carrying with it a fair measure of general agreement among the peoples of India; regrets that this invitation has in effect been delayed until 1929; and asks the Secretary of State to examine the Commonwealth of India Bill and any other proposals that may be submitted, and to call a Conference of representatives of the various Indian parties, with a view to the immediate application of a Constitution in accordance with the wishes of the Indian people.'

ARMISTICE DAY.

C-IN-C'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF BRITISH EX-SERVICE MEN.


11 Nov. 1925.
On Armistice Day I confirm with confidence the appeal so eloquently made in the last two years by the late Lord Rawlinson on behalf of British ex-officers and ex-service men who, having served their Country are now, through no fault of their own, in difficult and often very straitened circumstances.
The records of the Ex-Service Association, India & Burma, all too plainly show that distress among these deserving men continues to increase.
In 1924 the Association assisted 2759 British ex-service men and their dependents, as compared with 2285 in 1923, and 1000 in 1922; and expended from its funds some Rs 2,81,000 for this purpose. Its expenditure indeed, exceeded its receipts by Rs 1,14,000 last year.
I therefore ask all to contribute to its funds in proportion to their means so that the Association may be enabled to continue its beneficent activities. The widespread unemployment which prevails makes constantly more terrible to many who fought for their country the problem of maintaining themselves and their families.
On the Anniversary of Victory, I am sure that we in India will wish once more to show that we do not forget those who in the hour of our great need, offered their all in the cause of right. Contributions, however small, will be gladly welcomed, and should be sent to any local branch, or to the Headquarters Secretary of the Ex-Services Association at Delhi.
Reading

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

KARACHI'S PROTEST.

KARACHI, Nov. 10.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association has passed resolution endorsing the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly with regard to the Currency Commission. The Association protests against the personnel of the Commission with the exception of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and considers that its constitution ignores the right to have the whole issue discussed from the Indian point of view.—A. P.

RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN DUTCH INDIES

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Hague.—With reference to the recent reports of an American movement to establish rubber plantations in Dutch Indies, especially to supply the American needs, it is stated that the Colonial department is not aware of any direct negotiations between the Government of Dutch Indies and the interested parties in America.—Reuter's Special.

A POONA HOAX.

STORY OF WOMAN BEING BURNT ALIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

There dwells somewhere among the portions of Poona City or Cantonment a genius whose powers of invention ought to earn him on niche in the temple of fame alongside those of Roger de Rougement and Baron Munchausen. This individual has lately been letting himself go a bit, with the result that last Sunday (Nov. 1.) he had the whole of Poona Cantonment and City bazaars throbbing with excitement over the story of a murder that sent hundreds of curious people to the open maidan at the Rifle Ranges and to the Shanwar Wada in the expectation of seeing a woman publicly burnt to death. The story told in connection with this canard was circumstantial enough to gain widespread credence. Briefly put, it was as follows:—

A Hindu woman, during the absence of her husband, carried on an intrigue with another man. One day her little son, on his return from school, noticed the stranger in the house and asked his mother why he was there. The mother boxed his ears and warned him that if he did not keep a silent tongue in his head she would kill him and cut him up for crow-bait. This threat of his mother greatly depressed the little boy so much so that he forgot to learn his lessons, and was punished by his schoolmaster for his neglect. The double chastisement, then story goes made him cry out to his schoolmaster: "My mother beat me last night; now you beat me. Life is unbearable." On hearing this the schoolmaster inquired why he had been beaten by his mother; and the lad is stated to have mentioned how he discovered the presence of the stranger in the house and how his mother threatened to kill him if he said anything about it. He is further alleged to have warned his schoolmaster, that in the event of his not coming to school next day he should come to his house and look for him. Right enough, the lad never turned up at the school next morning; so the master, in accordance with his promise, went to the house to make inquiries as to his non-attendance. It was then that he made the startling discovery that the mother had killed and cut up her little son, and was about to put the remains on the fire to boil.

The story did not go on to relates whether the schoolmaster, as an intelligent individual, reported his discovery to the police. All it said was that the father of the boy on returning home and learning what his wife had done, swore that he would burn her alive in public. The burning was variously reported as about to take place on Sunday afternoon. The Cantonment people had it that the Golibkri burning ground near the Rifle Ranges was to be the scene of the avenging father's wrath; and hundreds of men, women, and children, as also lots of military sepoys, hurried to the spot and remained for hours there awaiting the enactment of the tragedy. In the city the rumour was to the effect that the burning would be in the open-space opposite the Shunwar Wada, and here, too, a large concourse of people assembled which only dispersed when the non-appearance of the victim led to the conviction that there was no truth in the story.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

The Poona Season—the season of dances, parties, racing, cricket and school prize-givings—comes officially to a close by the 23rd instant when Government reassembles in Bombay. Poona then settles down to its ordinary routine which is by no means a lifeless one, as already events are being programmed which should help us along very well until Christmas. With the return of the river to its usual pre-monsoon level a two days' regatta has been planned for the 20th and 21st at Rosherville. The Kirkee Gymkhana Race executive who have been quiescant ever since the Race Courses Licensing Act was applied to their meetings, have also arranged to hold a two days' race meeting on the 26th and 28th of the current month. The Hockey season is likewise looming ahead, and teams are beginning to practice more frequently in anticipation of the contests that lie before them.

CABLE ITEMS.

Melbourne.—Victoria beat West Australia by an innings and 282 runs. West Australia 151 (Ironmonger 7 wickets for 30 runs) and 158 runs (Love making 103).—Reuter's Special.

London.—The report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for the year ended 31st March last shows tea clearances at 403 million pounds, compared with the consumption of 380 million pounds during 1923-24.—Reuter.

FEISUL MEETS FUAD.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Alexandria.—Syed Ziwar Pasha and King Feisul have arrived here on board the steamer "Helouan." King Feisul was received by a guard of honour of the Egyptian Army and motored to Montaza to see King Fuad. He will proceed to Cairo this evening, to stay at the Residency as a guest of Sir George Lloyd.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 6.)

perusal a copy of the Notice that I had occasion to issue on 22nd August 1925, and I have had occasions to issue similar notices in the course of the year after the settlement "by your good-self and Pandit Motilalji" which clearly says and admits that the settlement was brought about by you and Panditji through mutual agreement and satisfaction. I hope and trust this will satisfy you.

With best regards,

Yours,

(SD.) B. S. MOONJE.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

ABIDE BY THE DELHI PACT.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD'S EXHORTATION.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has issued the following statement to the Press:—

The question of playing music before Mosque has taken a very serious turn and is becoming a permanent cause of ever increasing trouble. I am astonished to find the Hindu and Muslim leaders all mum and silent. It was only in September 1924 that the leaders of different shades of opinion met in Unity Conference held at Delhi and unanimously drafted a Pact which contains a fair and just decision of the Music-Mosque controversy. With this resolution of the Unity Conference before us does it not seem simply astonishing that trouble is brewing over this question in so many places in India and in certain places some of the gentlemen, who were party to the pact, are participating in the quarrels, while none comes forward to say that this controversy should be patched up in the light of the Resolution which they have passed in the Conference?

How long will this chaos last? At least those who were party to the Pact are in honour bound to persuade people to act in the spirit of the Pact.

The Unity Conference settled the Music and the Cow question on similar lines and the Resolutions were couched in similar words. The settlement was based on three points.

1. The Muslims should not stop the Hindus by force from playing music before the Mosque. Similarly, the Hindu should not stop the Muslims by force from exercising their right of sacrificing cows.

2. The Hindus should exercise their right of playing music before the Mosque in such a manner as not to disturb the Muslims at Prayers. Similarly the Muslim should not exercise the right of sacrificing the cow so as to injure the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus.

3. The custom prevalent anywhere will stand as it is, and would not be effected by the decision.

It was in the light of this Resolution that I and Pandit Motilalji settled the Music dispute at Nagpur. I cannot understand why this very question in other places cannot be decided on the same lines if the parties are not bent on creating trouble and causing bloodshed.

The main principle involved in the Resolution of the Unity Conference is that it has not touched any current custom relating to this question. It is, therefore, very easy to ascertain the custom of playing Music before the Mosques during the past five years and to know whether any regard was paid to the times of prayers in the Mosques while alloting time for the processions with Music. The result of this enquiry will prove the custom prevalent and will settle the dispute.

It was during the session of the All-India Congress Committee at Patna that my worthy friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviaji saw me and endorsed the above principle. He is of opinion that such trouble may be put down after ascertaining the local custom during the past five years and the custom should hold good.

I do not know why the leaders of Hindu and Muslim opinion do not come forward to settle this unfortunate question when the principle has so definitely been laid out.

In the name of common sense and patriotism I appeal to the Hindus and the Muslims not to allow the religious fanaticism to over-power them in the 20th Century while sacred words of liberty and 'progress' are on their lips, and not to make such petty trifles a measure of their triumph or defeat. Triumph of either party is a disastrous defeat of the country.

I want that all those leaders who participated in the deliberations of the Unity Conference should come forward and frankly say whether they are going to abide by their own decisions or not. If they think that the Resolutions of the Unity Conference are worth compliance their silence is incomprehensible. They should at least call upon the public not to open the question which has already has settled and must settle their differences in the light of this Resolution.

I am writing to Mahatmaji, the President of the All India Congress Committee, to call a meeting of the Working Committee for the purpose of taking practical steps to end these troubles in the light of the Resolution passed by the Unity Conference.

DR. MOONJE'S SPEECH AT AKOLA.

After perusal of some news papers asserting that Dr. Moonje of Nagpur in his speech at Akola had declared that the settlement of the question of music before mosques in Nagpur was brought about by dint of Danda Force; Maulana Abul kalam Azad wired to the Doctor to know whether the allegations were true. The Doctor in his telegram dated the 2nd November says:—"Wire received, speech atrociously misinterpreted, letter follows."

Here is a copy of the letter from Dr. B. S. Moonje, L.M.S. Eye-Surgeon Nagpur.

Dear Maulana Sahib,

Many thanks for your wire of yesterday which reached me just now. In reply I have to assure you that "I have not said in my speech, neither have I ever intended to convey the idea that Nagpur settlement was brought about by dint of Danda Force". In proof thereof I enclose for your

(Continued in Column 5.)

Let Your Child be First

Some children lack "go." They are low in their class, not much good at sport. Don't let your child be a "second rater."

No child can do well unless properly nourished—give "energy to do better" by giving Virol.

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If you searched the world and spent a fortune you could not find a better remedy for rheumatic trouble than De Witt's Pills.

They contain every ingredient necessary to relieve pain, and by restoring the kidneys to a healthy active state, they prevent the trouble returning.

Testimonials from men and women in all parts of the world go to prove this, but the best test of all is a personal trial. Be persuaded to get a box from your Chemist to-day and see how quickly they will ease your pain.

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for
Building, Whitewashing, etc., etc.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO
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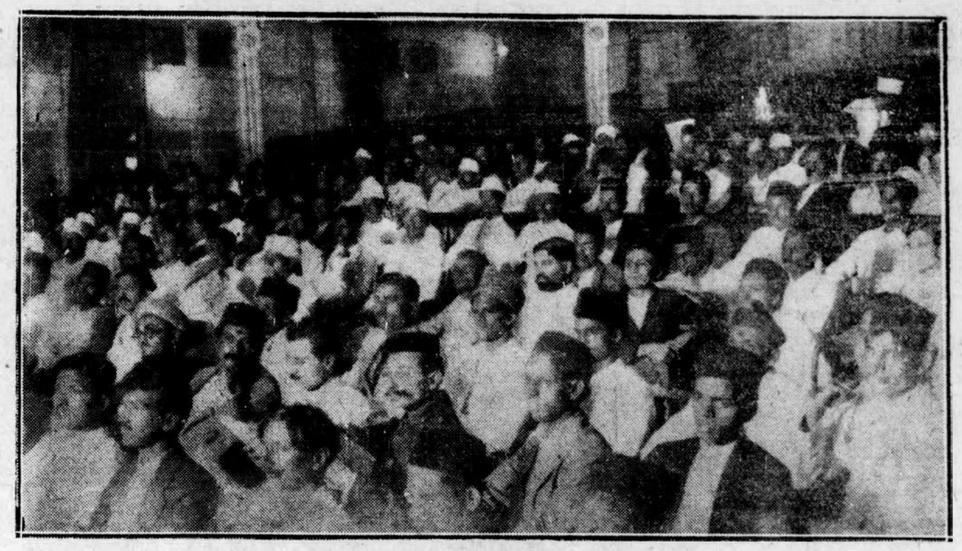
PT. MOTILAL ANSWERS CRITICS.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

Pandit Motilal Nehru addressing a large gathering of citizens of Bombay at the Gaiety Theatre on last Monday evening, on the Swaraj Party's programme. To the right of Pt. Motilal is seen Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who presided on the occasion, while to his left is Mr. T. C. Goswamy.



A section of the audience.

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICES.

(Continued from page 7.)

terships but not for Responsive Co-operation"), H. R. Nanal, R. G. Seman, D. P. Desai, V. N. Jog, W. S. Mukadam, H. H. Narielwala, P. G. Joshi, G. I. Patel, Punjabhai Thackersi, C. M Saptarishi M B. Powar, H. B. Shivdasani, Venkatrao Surve, M. B. Nelkar.

INDEPENDENTS' VIEW.

In addition to the representations by the Bombay Council Swarajists the Independents of the Bombay Council, Messrs. Lalji Naranji, N. A. Abdulpurkar, H. B Shivdasani, Husseinbhoy Lalji and S. S. Dev have recorded their opinion on the question of the future Swarajist policy in the Councils, in which they support the demand of the Swarajists for a reconsideration of the policy of non-acceptance of Office. The Independents state that but for their active co-operation the Bombay Swarajists would not have succeeded in achieving whatever little they have done. The Swarajists having modified their rules so as to accept membership on the Select Committee, the Famine or Public Accounts Committee, the Advisory Committee on Railways, etc., the Independents hold that the time has come for a reconsideration of the policy of non-acceptance of office, and in support of this view they states that by their policy of non-acceptance of offices the Swarajists have given more influence, power and patronage to their opponents, and thereby strengthened their future election prospects. They, therefore, are of opinion that the Swarajists, if they at all desire to come to the Councils, ought to accept offices. In order to meet public opinion, the Independents suggest that the Swarajists accepting offices may be made to contribute 50 per cent of their salaries to the Party funds for public work. In conclusion, the Independents state: "Over and above all the Swarajists by acceptance of office would be able to build up the nation with the help of influence and power and patronage which they are sure will be used for the sole benefit of the country. By this the Swaraj Party will attain an unassailable position in the country." In a separate note Mr. S. S. Dev says:—"I am not a Swarajist, because I have always held that the popular party must accept offices and form a Ministry and run the transferred departments. The Party must impose conditions upon the Ministers."

In reference to the statement of Mr. K. F. Nariman that the signatories to the above representation desired permission for the acceptance of offices in clear contravention of the election pledges, it is pointed out that this is an error. The Swarajist members of the Council in their above representation say specifically that they adhere to the view expressed by Mr. Jayakar in his statement to the "Indian Daily Mail.' In the course of that statement Mr. Jayakar has clearly stated in regard to change of policy that the Swaraj Party "proceeded on a distinct election pledge not to accept any office. On that ticket they sought their election and won it. "In honour, if not for anything else, they cannot alter their programme in that behalf except . . . after honestly putting the case before their electors and asking for an alteration." It is clear that the Bombay Council Swarajists never advocated acceptance of office without an appeal to the electorate on that issue. They only intended to state frankly their views which they had formed as a result of their experience of the working of their own Council. They had to do so, because that question was coming up for determination before the Executive Council at Nagpur. In doing so, the Bombay Council Swarajists were only performing their duty and were strictly within their rights. Insinuation, veiled or open, against the Bombay Council Swarajists are totally undeserved.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY.

ADMIRAL BEATTY ANSWERS CRITICISM.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Replying to the toast of the Navy at Guild hall Admiral Beatty answered the criticisms of the naval policy, and stated that in the interests of economy, and in view of the international outlook, Government, after most anxious consideration, had authorised the temporary relaxation of the immediate readiness of the Fleet for active service. He emphasised loyalty to the Washington Treaties under which Britain would maintain the one-power standard and provide adequate cruisers to defend Empire communications. He pointed out, nevertheless, that the total cruiser fleet afloat under construction and to be laid down in the present year totalled 59 compared with 108 afloat in 1914. He declared that by the adoption of a definite programme after five years' instability, Government had been enabled to exercise economies hitherto impossible, including the demolition of older ships with the corresponding reduction in expenditure on repairs, maintenance and personnel.

Sir Samuel Hoare announced that in view of the promising results of la Cierva auto-gyro, the Air Ministry had ordered the immediate construction of four or five different types to continue experiments.—Reuter.

DADAR LEVEL CROSSINGS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much correspondence has appeared in the press recently in the above matter. This naturally has created an impression that the local leaders have done nothing in the matter. But the fact is quite the reverse.

The level crossing gates were closed to vhicular traffic on the 1st October last, and the small wicket gates being quite inadequate for the enormous traffic, the foot passengers especially women and children were put to immense hardship. The scene was really petiable in the evening. As soon as this serious inconvenience to traffic was seen by the writer just a day or two after the closing of the gates, he at once wrote a very urgent letter to the Special Engineer of the Municipality, drawing his attention to the serious situation, and requesting him to urge both the Railways and do everything that he could do in the matter to mitigate the grievance. He immediately complied with my request and drew the attention of the officers concerned to the situation, and the matter has since been under serious consideration of all the parties concerned. In a subsequent interview I had with the Traffic Superintendent of the B.B. & C.I. Rly., I had suggested him to put in a temporary footpath just south of the present footbridge, straight from west to east end of the Railways, so as to give a direct passage to the traffic without hindering the construction work of the new foot-bridge that would be soon undertaken. This suggestion, being very reasonable on the face of it, seemed to appeal to the Traffic Superintendent as also to the Special Engineer of the Municipality, who assured me of the convenience being soon provided to the traffic as desired. Nothing, however, being found to have been done till yesterday inspite of the several reminders by the Municipal Engineer, I addressed a letter again to the Agents of both the Railways, to which I expect a reply now.

On reference to Mr. Mackison this morning, however, I was informed that the Railways have almost decided to double the present wicket gates, making the width to at least 10 feet, which I hope will, though in my opinion inadequate for the bulk of the traffic, afford a great relief to the people.

One of the G.I.P. wicket gates, which was a bottle-neck of hardly 3 feet wide and was a source of the greatest hardship, was already allowed to be augmented by opening up one of the big gates at the time of traffic congestion in the morning and evening, just a week back, which relief was evidently an outcome of my interview and the Special Engineer's reminders! I trust that some definite arrangement of providing sufficient wider gates will soon be seen at the Dadar stations to the complaints will cease.

Regarding the remodelling of the B.B. & C.I. Dadar Station, I had addressed a letter in September last, to the Agents of both the Railways making the following suggestions:—

(1) That the new foot-bridge, proposed to be 12 feet wide, should be at least 15 feet wide, as the traffic thereon will be enormous.

(1) That there should be a direct staircase from this foot-bridge to the central platform of B.B. Dadar Station.

(2) That there should be a specious III class waiting room between the two stations, preferably just touching the Shiv Temple.

(4) That there should be provided a gate to enter the temple from the 10 feet wide footpath, running from this foot-bridge, to the Dadar overbridge, along side the through new platform on the B.B. & C.I. Rly.

(5) That the proposed staircase to connect this footpath to the overbridge, should be substituted by a steep ramp to allow the vehicles to approach the entrance of the through platform of B.B. Dadar Station on its east side.

Out of these five suggestion, the Traffic Superintendent in the interview agreed to accept No. 2 and 4, but rejected No. 5 on the ground that the expenditure of about one lakh of rupees over it, would be unnecessary, as very scanty traffic was expected to use that passage; and said about No. 1, that he had no objection to make it 15 feet wide, if the G.I.P. Railway would do it without any fresh liability. As regards No. 3 which was the most important of all, the B.B. & C.I. Railway rejected it, as it was none of the their junctions to provide shelter to incoming passengers, but the G.I.P. Railway have just replied to me that they have accepted the suggestion and have provided in their plan a third class waiting room somewhere along the foot-bridge.

Both the Railways deserve to be congratulated on what they have very kindly agreed to do for the convenience of the traffic, and I am pleased to give them my thanks which are rightly due to them.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, Nov. 7.

RUBBISH REALISES £ 5400.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A rare collection of stamps found by accident weeks ago while quantity of rubbish was being turned out of the attic in a house in Mayfair has been auctioned and realised £5,400. A complete Mint sheet of 120 of 1858 Ceylon halfpenny lilac fetched £650 and another sheet slightly paler with two stamps cut out realised £530.—Reuter's Special.

RUSSO-BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

As illustrating the revival of Russian trade, official figures show the weight of tea shipped from London to Russia in October at 1770 thousand pounds of tea, compared with 885 thousand in September and 231 thousand in August, and 517 thousand pounds of cotton yarn in October, compared with 356 thousand and 152 thousand pounds in September and August respectively.—Reuter.

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TOKYO,
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I.P. 113.

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By banishing Uric Acid it disperses Gout, Rheumatism and Lumbago and is invaluable to all sufferers from that bane of tropical climate—a sluggish liver.

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DO YOU KNOW OF

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DADAR LEVEL-CROSSING GATE.

Messrs. M. E. Joshi and A. Halles (Bombay) suggest that, in view of the hardships caused to the public by the closing of these gates, a foot-over-bridge connecting both the railway stations is an urgent necessity. Pending its construction, Mr. Joshi suggests, the mere provision of a few extra wicket gates will not suffice and therefore the main gates should be opened to foot-traffic keeping only the extreme ends to carriage traffic.

SANTA CRUZ OVER-BRIDGE.

Mr. T. K. Menon (Santa Cruz) requests that either the steps of the above bridge at the station should be made wide enough to be safe or that passengers should be allowed to use the level-crossings.

LADIES' WAITING ROOM AS OFFICE.

Mr. A. A. Rizvi (Akola) is surprised that on the 26th ultimo he found the Ladies' Waiting Room at the Akola Station being used by the Station Master for office work, much to the inconvenience of lady passengers.

E. N. RLY. AND SUMMARY DISMISALS.

The General Secretary, B. N. Rly. Indian Labour Union, Khargpur, supports Mr. N. M. Joshi's remarks in the Assembly re unjust summary dismissals of railway employees and says that such dismissals have of late become alarmingly frequent. He cites, as only a typical instance, the case of Mr. C. S. Singarvelu Mudaliar, a Station Master with twenty years' service to his credit, who was dismissed for slack supervision in connection with a railway collision on the B. N. R. Line when he was actually off duty.

A SUGGESTION TO RENT CONTROLLER.

"A Tenant who was not served" (Bombay) complains that the Rent Controller's notices to tenants, generally fixed to premises, are often removed by landlords before they are read by any tenant; and he suggests that such notices should be issued to the tenants individually at the Landlord's cost or should be so fixed only after their being signed by some tenants.

AN UNSAFE MUNICIPAL SCHOOL.

"Visitor" (Bombay) informs that a certain Municipal Marathi School in the centre of Kandewadi is unsafe for little children as the railing along the staircase is entirely gone, and requests the Secretary, Schools Committee to visit the school and get the railing replaced.

POSTAL & R. M. S CONFERENCE.

PATNA, Nov. 9.

The sixth session of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Conference opened here on Sunday 8th November under presidency of Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, M.L.A.

Mr. S. A. Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address, cataloguing the grievances of the postal employees, particularly in respect of the irreducible minimum of wages, drew the attention of the authorities, the general public and the members of the Assembly to them and appealed for acceding to their demands and removing their grievances. He said stress on the need of organisation and efficiency on which their success depended.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha in his presidential address referred at length to the grievances of the postal staff. The attitude of the individuals at the helm of affairs, he said, was very encouraging and if it had been left to them they could perhaps have had reasonably expected that they would not have to struggle long in distress. The difficulties which they had to face would not be placed in their way either by Sir B. N. Mitra or Mr. G. P. Roy personally but by the system of administration under which they had to work and which they had to carry on.

The State had to protect the rights and interests of a large number of human beings who were both citizens of the State and workers employed for the running of the machinery of a department. What they required was not commercialisation but humanisation.

Continuing the President advocated self-determination in industries and exhorted the audience to organise their union on the higher principles of trade unionism and guild socialism and when they had done so political parties in India would come to them for their support and government would only be too glad to accede to their demands.—A.P.

SOME COCOGEM FACTS.

Within a short period over **2,000,000 lbs. or 1,000 tons of Cocogem** have been sold and every lb. has meant more wholesome and delicious meals because pure **Cocogem** was used instead of adulterated ghee.

The huge quantity of **1,000 tons Cocogem** has been sold in small hermetically sealed tins and represents **750,000 individual purchases**. Every single one of these purchases has meant a satisfied customer and better cooking.

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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COCOGEM TO-DAY.

A Friend in Every Home

WONDERFUL WORK !!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure

MARAD MITRA LAPE

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1 Bottle Rs. 10

½ Bottle Rs. 5

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EXCISE DUTY.

PLEA FOR SUSPENSION.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber had on Friday last an interview with the Hon. Sir Charles Innes, Member for Commerce and Railways, Government of India. The Hon. Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna, President of the Chamber, in welcoming Sir Charles Innes, said:—On behalf of my Committee I have much pleasure in welcoming you to this Chamber, after an interval of almost three years. We have come to regard these visits from the Commerce and the Finance Members in the nature of annual fixtures and so the break in the continuity of annual visits did cause some surprise, but it was felt that as during the interval Messrs. Corbett and Chadwick had visited the Committee the Honourable Member for Commerce himself might not perhaps have felt the necessity of keeping up the tradition. It might be also that the charms of Calcutta, which is now apparently basking in the sunshine of official favours, happens to draw you oftener there.

I shall also be departing from the usual tradition on such occasions and shall try not to inflict a long speech on you to-day. The reason for this is that all the subjects which we would like to discuss with you have been thoroughly threshed out both in the correspondence my Committee had with Government Departments and on the floor of the Indian Legislature. My Committee would, however, like to take advantage of your presence amongst us to-day to reiterate their views, though shortly, as the memory of Government is proverbially short, and this with their indifference to some burning questions of the day may result in public issues being neglected and relegated to the limbo of oblivion.

EXCISE DUTY.

In any discussion or corespondence that any commercial body would carry on at present in this city, the Excise Duty must loom very large. The extreme sensitiveness of not only the Bombay commercial and industrial public but also the lay public is not lessened but is rather accentuated by the times of utter slackness and depression through which we are passing which have led on to the climax of the disaster of a general mill strike. The attitude of supreme indifference if not opposition to the abolition of the Excise Duty maintained hitherto by the Government of India has justified even the strong criticisms made on them and I, myself speaking at the second quarterly meeting of my Chamber three months back, referred to this impost as "morally indefensible' and would even repeat that statement, though this expression drew upon me the wrath of no less a person that the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay. My Committee, however, cannot concede that statesmanship is so far at discount with the Government of India that the exchange of harsh words should be deemed as the final end of this painful controversy. They would like to defer to the wishes of their sister body, the Millowners' Association with regard to the much discussed inquiry by the Tariff Board, but they certainly agree with them emphatically that for any such inquiry the Government should begin with a clean slate and abolish the Excise Duty.

It cannot be said that the abolition of the Excise Duty will bring about the millenium, but it will certainly help to create a better understanding between the Government and the people and assure the commercial and industrial community of this Presidency that their interest for once have received consideration at the hands of Government. What is to be feared is that the atmosphere of hill-top exclusiveness has affected the vision and perspective of the Government of India who perhaps have not yet been able to visualise the effects their rejection of all appeals and propaganda regarding this question has on the body, economic and social. As my Committee pointed out in their recent letter, it was not a few millionaires who were affected by the adverse condition of the textile industry, but tens of thousands of workmen and thousands of shareholders, the majority of whom belong to the middle classes are to-day suffering in consequence.

The representative of this Chamber on the Legislative Assembly gave an opportunity to Government, with the backing of practically all the elected members of the House, to get out of an unpleasant situation and to make a responsive gesture just when the country in general and the textile industry in particular demanded it. Government have, however, continued to retain their policy of inaction despite this vote of the Assembly, and you will not blame Indians if they refuse to make the gesture of co-operation which is being demanded by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Lord Reading so often, when Government Members are not prepared to co-operate with the people in their reasonable, and may I add, their legitimate demands.

RAILWAY RATES

The Committee of this Chamber have often been receiving complaints from different quarters with regard to inequalities in Railway rates, either as between different commodities or as between different stations, inequalities which bear very harshly upon trade and industries in their present condition. The Committee think that all these complaints cannot be remedied till a Railway Rates Tribunal is established. It is now four years since the Acworth Committee made the recommendation for the establishment of the Rates Tribunal, and as far as I know that recommendation met with the approval of the whole of the Indian commercial opinion, and yet, unfortunately, whenever any interpellation is put in the Legislative Assembly with regard to this question the only reply vouchsafed is that the matter has still not advanced beyond the stage of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Even so recently as 27th June last, when Mr. Sim visited my Committee he could only say: "I regret that I am still unable to make any definite announcement to your Chamber." We cannot understand what are the reasons for such inordinate delay in the solution of this question with which is bound up to no small extent the future of Indian trade and industries. My Committee hope that before the winter session of the Indian Legislature the Government will be in a position to make an announcement with regard to the appointment of the Rates Tribunal and also that the personnel of that Tribunal will be such as to inspire public confidence, and if the Tribunal consists of three members as it expected, two of them will assuredly be Indians.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Practically of the same nature as the first two questions with which I have dealt with is the third, namely, the recommendation of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. As my Committee have, time after time, pointed out, the recommendations of Committees appointed even after the Mercantile Marine Committee have been given effect to by the Government, but an impasse has arisen with regard to the the recommendation of that Committee with the result that not even the primary proposal of the establishment of a training ship for training Indian boys in marine navigation has been carried out and the Government are still in the stage of appointing an officer to make detailed recommendation with regard to the same. Important suggestions like the reservation of the coasting trade, abolition of the deferred rebates system, training of Indian boys in navigation and recruitment of Indians as deck or executive officers in the Royal Indian Marine, measures for helping shipbuilding, are thus all lying in abeyance. There is no necessity for my Committee to emphasise at this stage that indigenous shipping is one of the basic foundations of a country's commercial and industrial growth and the very slow pace at which Government have chosen to move in the matter lends itself, I may warn Government, to the natural construction that their inaction has been more due to vested interests than to genuine and bona fide reasons.

SINGLE RAILWAY TERMINUS.

I should like to draw your attention to what would appear to be a local question at first sight, but which would really affect the whole of the travelling public of the Bombay Presidency namely, the question of a single railway terminus for Bombay in place of two as at present. My Committee in their letter to Mr. Lloyd Jones, the Special Officer appointed by the Railway Board in this connection, strongly protested against the suggestion which, in their opinion, would almost be a disaster to the travelling public. The movement of the people of this City is in the northerly direction—a movement which is in the interests sanitation and encouraged by the Government themselves—and consequently it would be a great mistake to do away with the proposed Grant Road terminal. If the through trains of both the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways are required to be brought to one terminus only, namely, Victoria Terminus, all this development that has taken place will suffer, besides causing much inconvenience and harassment to the travelling public. I do not propose to enter into details at this juncture, but have thought it proper to bring the views of my Committee to your notice. My Committee do not know if Mr. Lloyd Jones has submitted his Report to your Department. If he has, we do hope that no action will be taken on this report without placing the recommendations of Mr. Lloyd Jones and the conclusions of Government before representative public opinion. The public of this City and of this Presidency are vitally interested in the question and it is at least due to them that a question of such magnitude and affecting the future of Bombay should not be rushed through without their being given an opportunity to submit their considered views to Government.

Mr. Sethna then went on to refer to the smuggling of Saccharine into this country and the scandal of transhipment of silks, matches, sugar, etc., from Bombay Harbour to Kathiawar ports with a view to evade payment of customs duty. Mr. Sethna hoped the Government of India would take effective steps to put a stop to these practices. Lastly Mr. Sethna congratulated the Government of India upon the introduction of the Insurance Bill and hoped that the Government would incorporate in it all the reasonable suggestions and recommendations which may have been made by Indian commercial bodies.

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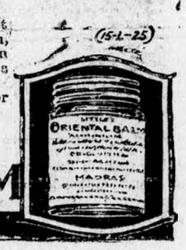

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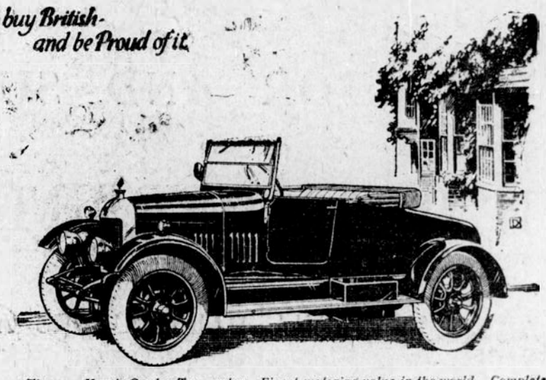

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